

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

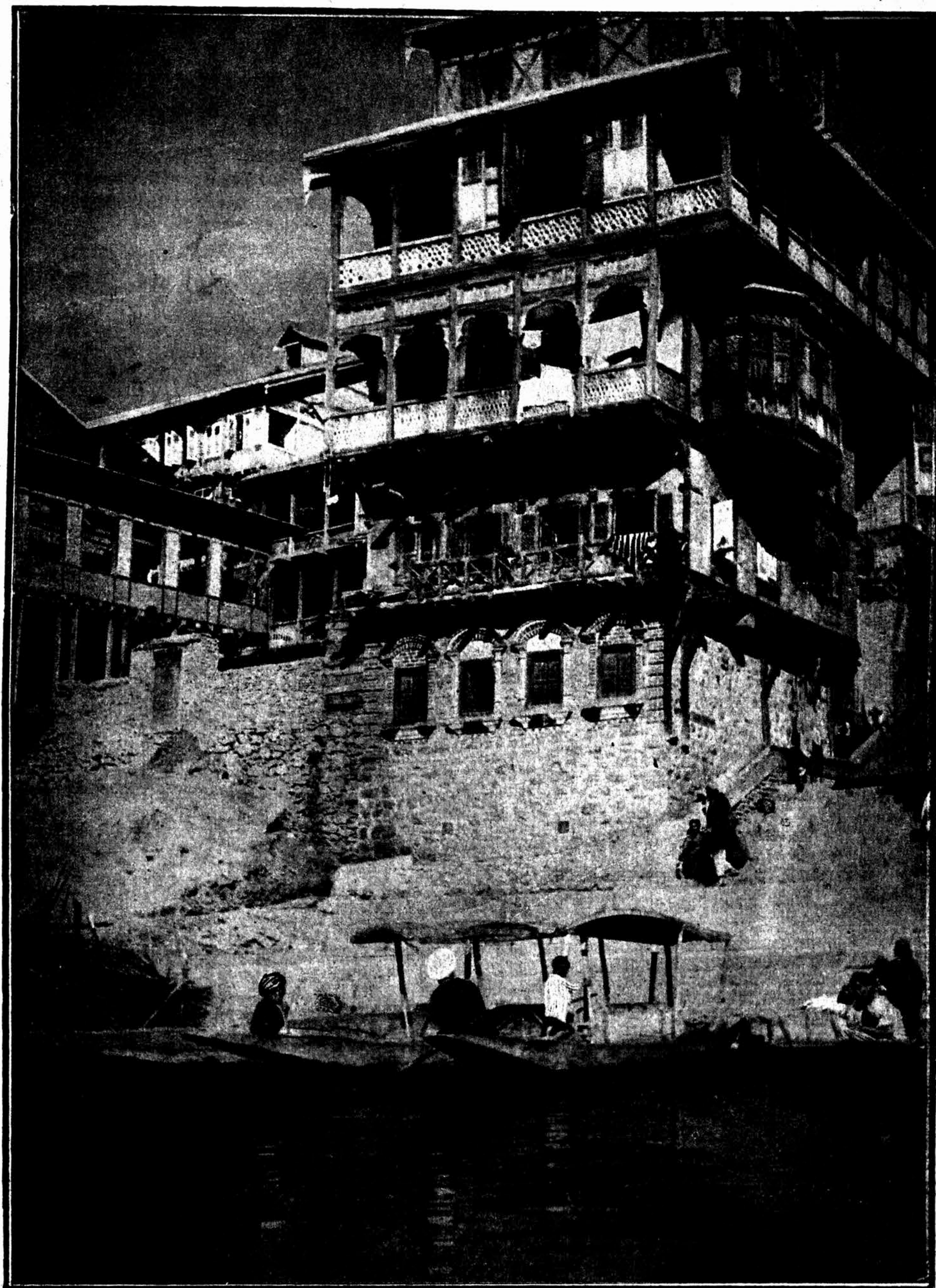
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVI NO. 17

BOMBAY: APRIL 24, 1938.

PRICE: TWO ANNAS



"TO ROW US

OVER THE

FERRY"

—Photo by A. I. Sayad



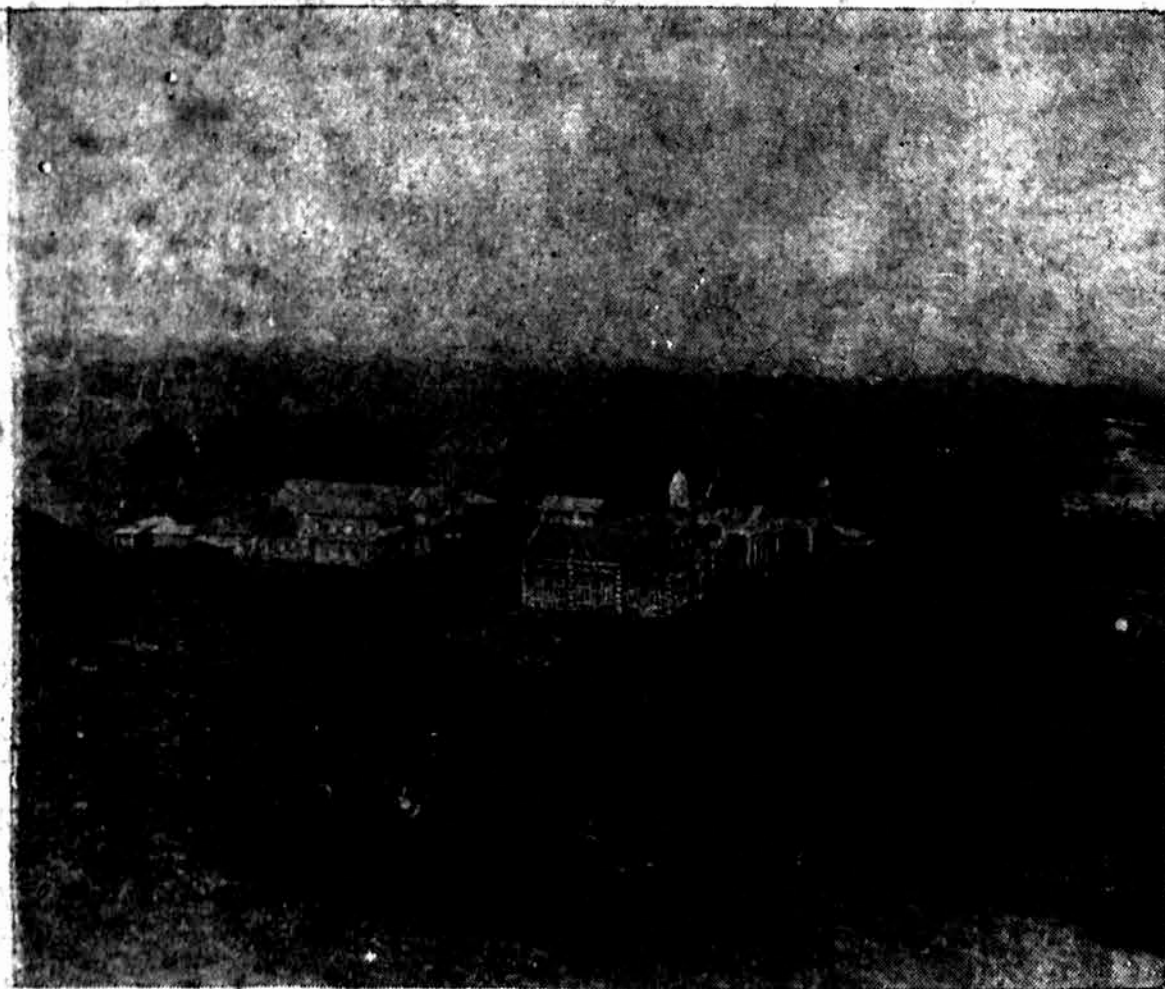
(Left):—Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan, the only woman M.L.A. in the Central Legislative Assembly.

(Right):—Mrs. Yeshodamma Dasappa, who has been elected on Congress ticket to the Mysore State Legislative Assembly.

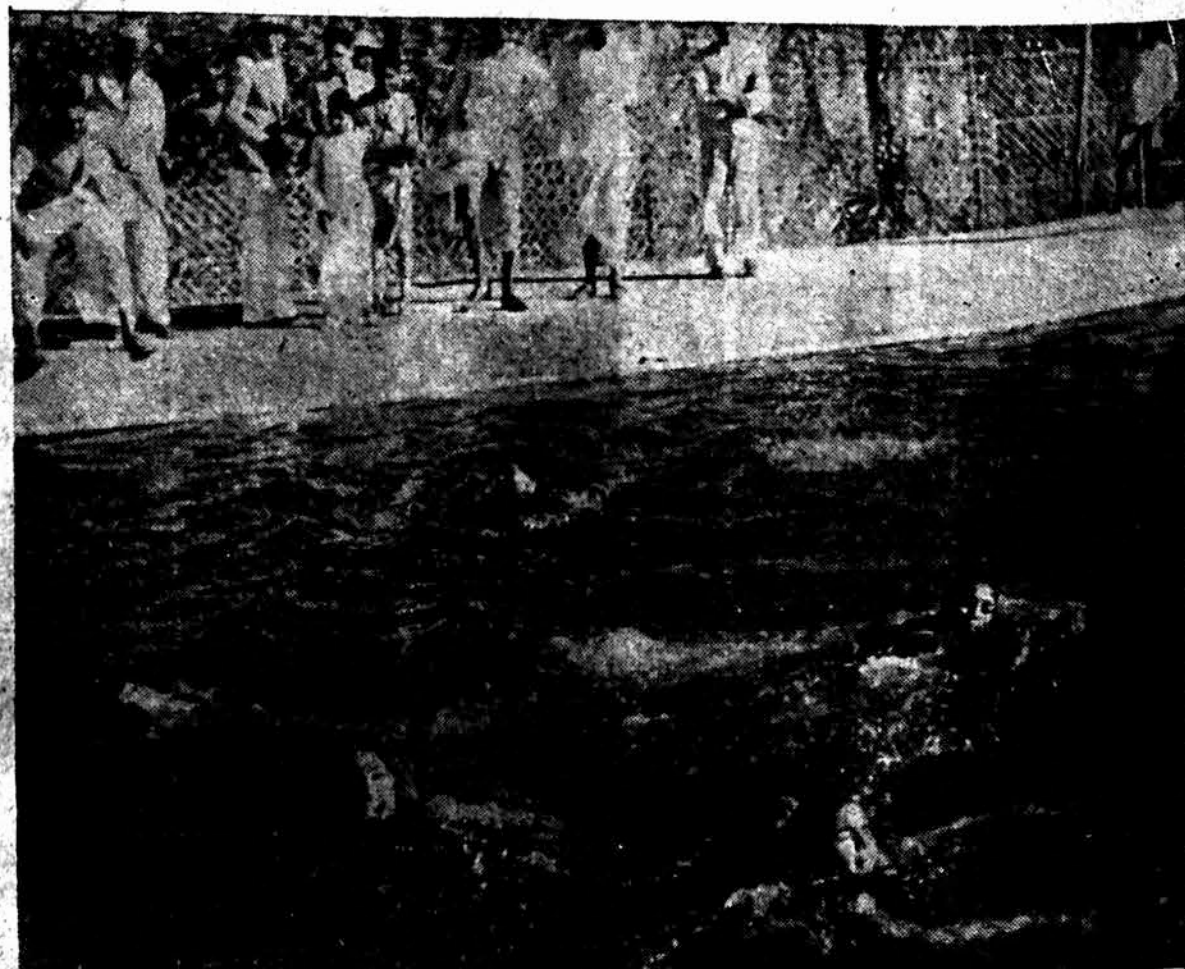
PIONEER OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Last week, Bombay citizens celebrated the 81st birthday of Dr. D. K. Karve and paid eloquent tributes to his pioneering activities in the cause of Indian women's education. The following pictures record the women's college activities:—

- (1) A bird's eye view of the Women's College premises at Yerandwana on the outskirts of Poona.
- (2) Women students in a swimming race.
- (3) Students busy learning the culinary art.
- (4) Gardening as education and hobby.



(1)



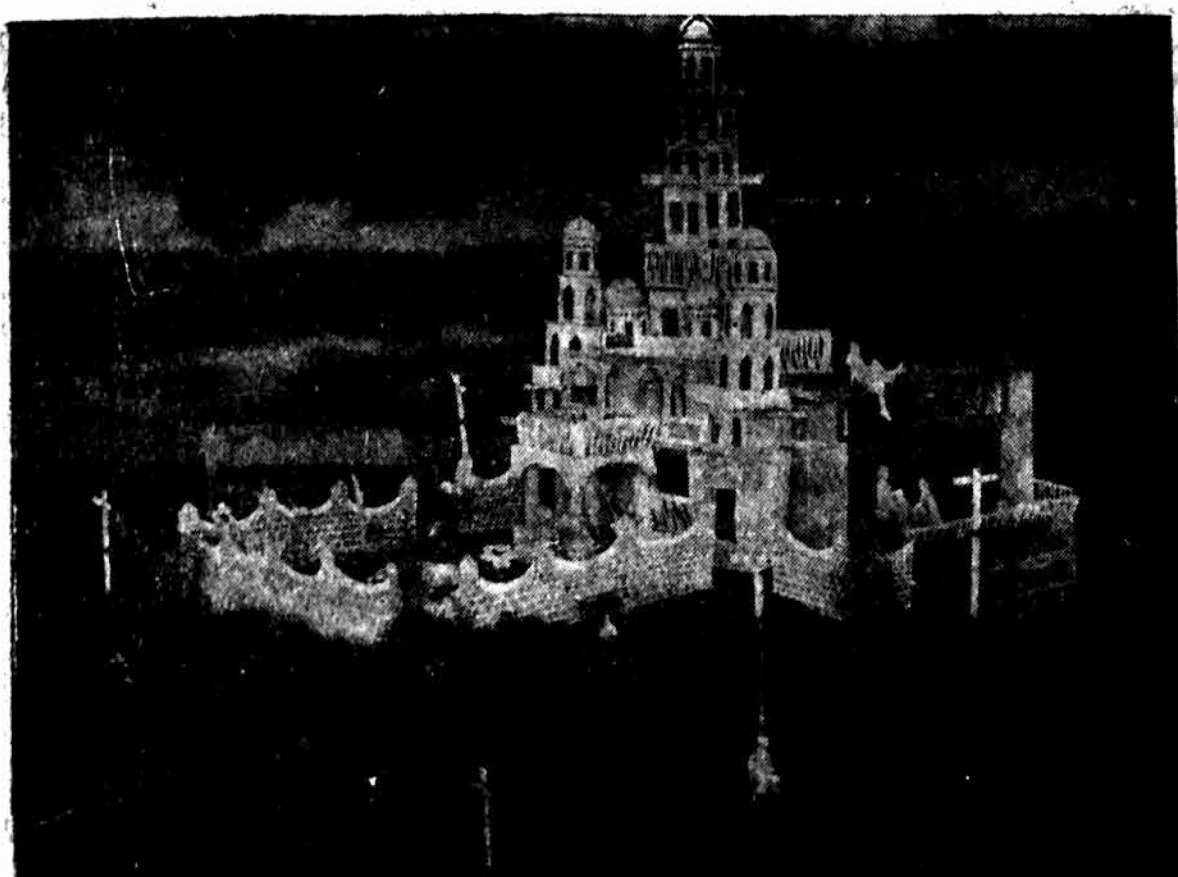
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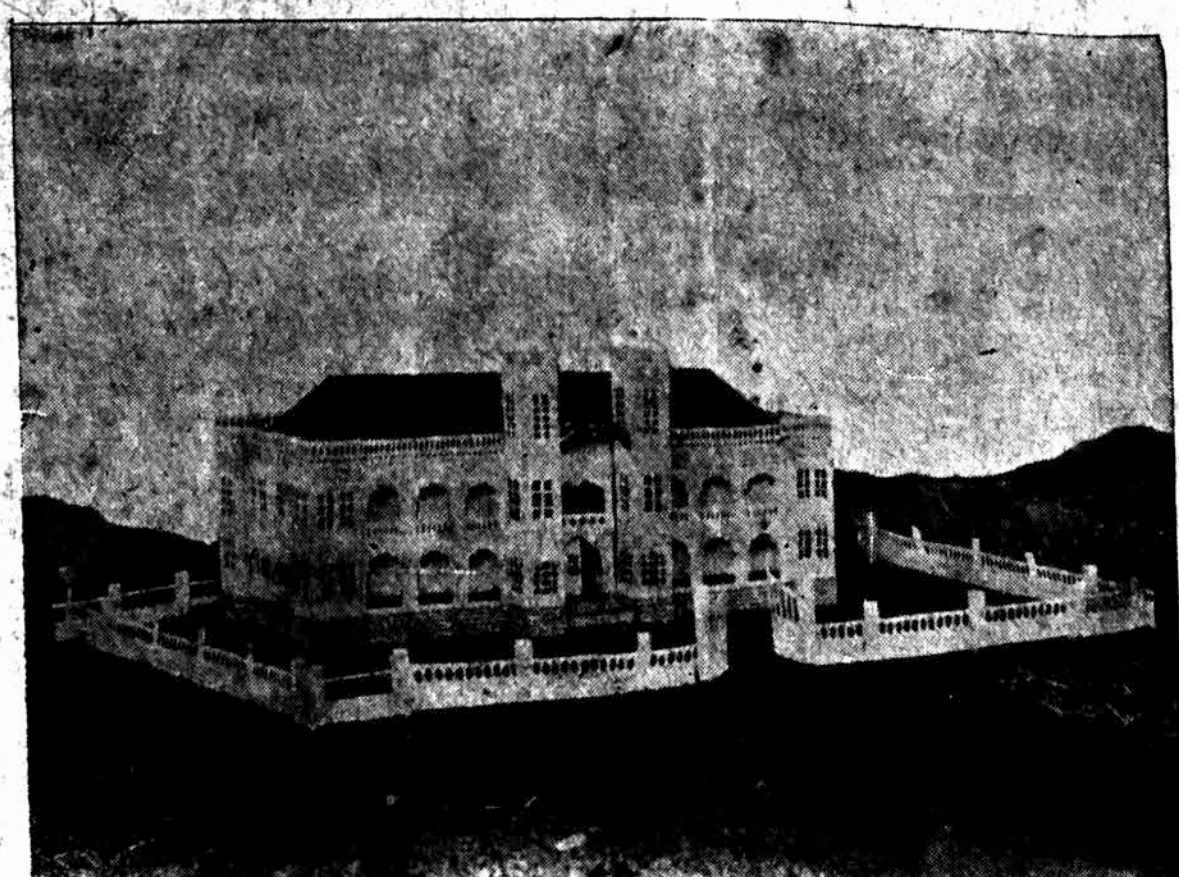
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(4)



Model of Ananda Niwas Palace of Miraj State in cardboard, prepared by Mr. R. M. Sindey of Miraj, for which he was awarded the first prize in Miraj Exhibition.



Mahadev College of Miraj State, prepared in cardboard by Mr. R. M. Sindey artist of Miraj. He was awarded the first prize for artistic work.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: APRIL 24, 1938

Musings From Piccadilly

(By CANTABRIGEAN)

Into the sprawling Octopus that we call London, the great metropolis, hub of the universe, and the burial place of passions, I descended with a splash. I passed through West End and thence to the lowlier parts. But Bow Bells chimed the same fervent notes that the riches of Bond Street and Sackville Street heralded—it was all a great ostensible manifestation of the mighty rhythm of life as though each day was a feverish anticipation of a greater day than the one that had slipped by.

In Piccadilly

In the great Augustan age of English literature, in our indispensable 18th century, Dr. Johnson thought that London had innumerable charms; "when a man was tired of life. And that remark was made two centuries ago. To-day in an hour's journey by train from Tilbury docks to Victoria, I felt a singular piquancy, as I visualised what was in store for me in the metropolis. The scientific harnessing of the forces of nature to the service of mankind, the strides in civilisation past all human imagination, however fantastic, of even a quarter of a century back and all the splendours of the Universe congregated in one spot to make it lively and enchanting for the delectation of humanity—this was what made me look on life differently early this spring, when I had a cursory glance on London. March showers had brought into bloom April flowers in the gardens; Pegasus still flicked, but not quite unkind, and the evenings were drawing out. There was life. And I became part of a crowd that seemed inexhaustible; a crowd seething with energy in the tantalising cold weather. Perforce I found myself in Piccadilly—hadn't I known that spot before? When unleashed for once from the rigours of ten o'clock gates, and proctorial vigilance of Cambridge, I emerged into the vastness and freedom of a mighty city. For the first time years ago, I revealed in the glory of youth and offered a prayer of gratitude; there was exuberance of energy in me. Then I swore that manumission was not for me; then I swore that Cambridge was for a different type of young blood. I wanted liberty. But how foolish. I reflected later and said to myself that Cambridge's discipline would make a man of me and that it was essential. The vac' over, I returned to my digs at the Verity, fully reconciled to a different mode of life, but still hoping that London would continue to exist for me to go back and fling into with yet greater vigour.

Crowd Emotionalism

I was in Piccadilly as the evening wore on. I was part of the mighty concourse, and I felt as if I were under the spell of alcoholic inebriation. There, in a moment, I had escaped from the limitations of the ego, and I



M. Maurice Duperry, President of the Rotary Club International and Mlle. Duperry, photographed at the Karaichi Air Port. They were flying to Penang.

found myself reveling in the sub-human, in almost panic animality. That was the psychological effect of letting myself wholeheartedly go into the spirit of the moment. For a more reflective and sober person, I must admit, it would have been different. For me, Piccadilly and its surge of humanity would never give the desire to retire into my solitary abode and walk up and down the room in my dressing gown, biting an apple, as I meditated. I would, I know, have risen, in my solitude, from the personal to the super-personal, to an almost self-transcendence to a higher sphere. If I had left the rhythm of life that I had then perceived before me. But no, all my abhorism of Hitler and Mussolini could not at that moment force me back to seek repose in the loneliness of my abode. For scarcely an hour ago, I had violently abused Hitler's exploitation of the German people, of the almost universal human crage to escape from one's ego. For the dictator has lived and continues to live, on his psychological truth. He compels his people to take periodical holidays from themselves in the sub-human world of crowd emotionalism. And he also prevents them for his own sake and for the Power that he now possesses in superabundance, from taking the road that leads, in Huxley's words, towards non-attachment to the things of this world and attachment to that which is super-personal. In my excitement, I was one with the authorities of the totalitarian states, and I was happy with the intoxication.

"Gaff" Street

This, in short, was the effect of London on me. And I moved on

towards fresh hopes. The crowds increased, and I found myself in the Piccadilly Tube Station. I jostled against sundry types of people; Bright young things alone and in company, rich and lowly, young and old; they represented life in all its manifestations, like a dome of many-coloured glass staining the whole radiance of eternity. And soon my eyes fell on the miserable beings, the result of our social system and yet not entirely of it; I mean members of that oldest of professions in the world. Singly, and in pairs, they waited in the warmth and bright glow of the underground station; they danced on their feet; their eyes oggled and their red lips, redder than your blood and mine, often quivered. I passed by them and yet more of them. There was also those whom Huxley's Beppo would have liked to meet. Emerging out of the underground, Eros beckoned me, and I waited on the pavement. There were Café de Paris, not very far off, and Quaglino's, expensive Night Clubs. In the words of the London Taxi-driver "gaff street" was getting filled. The mighty ones of the earth were being emptied into the night clubs and life was just beginning. They drank and danced; it was the tarentella or the dance unto death. And home in the morning with the milk men.

A young man is always prepared to embrace a philosophical justification for the indulgence of his passions. Walter Pater once exhorted us to "burn always with a hard, gem-like flame." And Oscar Wilde would have us regard our human frames as an Aeolian harp evoking delicate harmonies, harmonies of feeling and of sense. We tune our harps laboriously, deliberately, and we get yet more

exquisite harmonies of feeling and of sense. We adore these maxims so pleasantly presented to us. At Cambridge, we embarked on a quest of the pleasures of experience for the first time. We dived deep and found it but it was elusive. We sought it with Huxley and with D. H. Lawrence. And ever there we were disillusioned. Webster's words began to reverberate in our ears with an acute sense of hopelessness. "Pleasure of life, what is it?"

Whirl Of Life

Only the good hours of an age. And yet we learnt no lesson. Life whirled on, ever fresh and full of hope. And disillusion deepened. The Bright Young Things of "Antic Hay" began to haunt us. For Huxley gave us Gumbrell in that book, the inventor of the Patent Small Clothes after the Great War who with Mrs Vivesh drives round London have we not done the same ourselves? In search of a violent pleasure that would drown their ennui, but Gumbrell feels like "so much food for worms." And Shaw even more caustically has said that we were "inefficient fertilisers." And yet, and yet, the craving for new Pleasure hurls us in a devilish frenzy. Sun-bathing in Monte Carlo, Cocktail parties in Cairo. They do not satisfy our cravings. Nevertheless, except for Schopenhauer and his school, we still possess a continually springing fountain of vitality and where does it spring from? Could the gift to feel and interpret—however inadequately—the sense of "otherness"—that is, of all that lies beyond the frontier of the conscious mind—and of which the sexual experience is the essence and symbol, possessed by everyone of us in varying degrees, explain for us the freshness of life that each morning we feel in bed while the birds sing outside and sunshine creeps in? Psycho-analysis and psychology have made the interpretation of life for the younger generation to-day an altogether different one from what our parents have known. Even if not quite Freudian, one can concur with D. H. Lawrence to some extent in his religion which was a belief in the blood, the flesh, as being wiser than the intellect. London and Paris glitter with almost effable glory; but the garish splendour of them is but ephemeral. So with Lawrence we seek an answer to the riddle that might pacify us. We can go wrong in our minds but what our blood feels and believes and says is always true. "All I want", says D. H. Lawrence, "is to answer to my blood, direct, without fribbling intervention of mind, or moral or what not. I conceive a man's body as a kind of flame, like a candle flame, forever upright and yet flowing. And the intellect is just the light that is shed on to the things around. And I am not so much concerned with the things around—which is really mind—but with the mystery of the flame for ever flowing. . . ."

Back-To-Nature Fad

Three hundred thousand men, women, and children, in America alone, are nudists. Followers of the "back-to-Eden" cult report that, during one ten-month period, members increased at the rate of 10,000 a month. Nearly 400 camps, scattered from coast to coast, are being maintained by the faddists for nude sun bathing.

Does nakedness really benefit health? Are the claims of the nudists justified? Can our bodies, if given a chance, inure themselves to cold and inclement weather?

For almost the first time, science is seriously considering some of these questions. As this is written, two New York research workers, Dr. Eugene F. DuBois and Dr. James D. Hardy, have concluded a long series of tests at the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology to determine how the body regulates its temperature. During their experiments, they constructed a "mechanical man" with a leather "skin"; they created special recording apparatus; they spent hours, with clothes removed, sealed in the copper vault of a supersensitive, dol. 10,000 heat-measuring chamber called a clinical calorimeter, writes Edwin Teale in "Popular Science."

Man in the Chamber

This immense apparatus is the most accurate of its kind ever built. Running ice water and high-resistance electric wires balance heat and cold, at the will of an operator, to keep the two walls of the double-walled copper shell at exactly the same temperature. Automatically, oxygen enters the chamber as it is needed, while a battery of bottles, containing chemicals, measures the carbon dioxide and the moisture produced by the man in the chamber.

By means of a special wax, which was devised for the purpose, two heavy plates of glass are sealed over the opening of the vault, after a subject has entered, to make the chamber airtight. G. F. Soderstrom, electrical engineer at the Sage Institute, originally built the calorimeter for research in fever. It is so sensitive that it is possible to tell whether a subject within is awake or asleep by the difference in the heat output of the body as recorded by the apparatus.

During the DuBois-Hardy tests, the scientists have tackled such problems as how the nude body reacts to different temperatures, how efficient human flesh is as an insulating medium, when shivering begins, and whether a fat man can withstand cold better than a thin one. They remained nude in the sealed chamber of the calorimeter at temperatures that ranged from ninety-six to seventy-two degrees Fahrenheit. In some tests, they were clothed in wool and cotton ski suits; in others, subjects slept all night sealed in the copper vault.

Claims Of Nudism

The result is an accumulation of data which gives us a scientific basis for judging some of the claims of nudism. Human flesh, the experimenters report, is as efficient as an insulating medium against cold as is paper, leather, asbestos, or cork. However, there is only a small difference between fat and thin persons in their ability to withstand cold for long periods. Incidentally, the tests show that a quiet subject, without the protection of clothing, will begin to shiver at a surprisingly high temperature, eighty-three degrees, approximately ten degrees

Science Studies The Nudists: Laboratory Tests Reveal How Naked Human Body Reacts To Small Changes In Temperature



De Groene Amsterdammer.

"Since baby won't give you a kiss, I must give you one myself."

higher than the average room temperature in a furnace-heated home. This trembling is nature's method of producing extra heat through muscular activity. Athletes, exerting themselves to the limit, sometimes raise their body temperatures to 103 degrees. Goose pimples, produced by cold, are of no value in keeping the body warm. They are simply vestiges remaining from a prehistoric time when man was covered with hair.

Only within a small range above eighty-three degrees Fahrenheit, is the naked body fitted to meet variations in temperature without considerable muscular activity. The experimenters have listed three "zones" within each of which the body functions in a different manner.

Sweating Aids

At the top is the "warm zone," above eighty-six degrees. Blood flows to the skin, which radiates away the heat. Sweating aids in the elimination of excess internal warmth. In the middle is the so-called "comfort zone," between eighty-three and eighty-six degrees. Here the body acts like an automatic thermostat. If the temperature rises, more blood flows to the skin and more heat is eliminated; if the temperature goes down, the blood supply to the skin is reduced and the body heat conserved. At the bottom is the "cold zone," below eighty-three degrees. Because the blood supply to the skin is throttled down to a minimum by the time the upper limits of this zone are reached, the body can do little to

halt the increasing loss of heat. The extra warmth generated by shivering may raise the temperature of the body half a degree, but this heat is soon dissipated.

No amount of nudist "hardening" by exposing the body to sun and air and cold, the researches show, can make it immune to the evil effects of shifting temperatures. Without the protection of clothing, the motionless human system is constitutionally unfitted to cope with cold. Only in lands where the temperature never drops below eighty-three degrees, can nudists live in comfort.

Other tests made at the Russell Sage laboratory reveal that our skins are amazingly sensitive to temperature changes. In some cases, the human skin can detect changes as small as one one-thousandth of a degree. Only electric thermometers are more delicate. We are about twice as sensitive to heat as to cold.

Another discovery about skin enabled Dr. Hardy to devise a curious "mechanical man" for use in the calorimeter tests. This was the fact that, as a heat-radiating medium, skin is as efficient as black paint. The scientist produced a metal tank approximately the shape and size of a human torso. This he painted black. After it was filled with water, he sealed it up with two electric lamps inside to warm the fluid and a small, electrically spun propeller to keep the water in motion. Placed in the calorimeter, the "mechanical man"

radiated heat at approximately the same rate, for each square inch of surface area, as a normal human body. It made long-range tests easy, and relieved the scientists of the monotony of long hours in the vault.

By attaching a strip of moist, tan-coloured leather to the side of the tank, Dr. Hardy produced an artificial "skin" which has sweating characteristics almost identical with those of human skin.

Other interesting bits of information about the reaction of our bodies to the rise and fall of the thermometer have been announced in recent months, aiding science in its appraisal of nudism. For example, when we are excited or nervous or afraid, experimenters have found, we literally get cold feet. Delicate electric thermometers show that our feet, hands, and noses are colder than the rest of our bodies.

Back-To-Nature Fad

Again, a rise of only three degrees in temperature, at one point in the scale, increases sweating fifty percent. In a room where the temperature drops from seventy-eight degrees to fifty-eight degrees, a nude person loses twice as much heat at the lower figure as at the upper.

Not long ago, a back-to-nature faddist predicted that eventually a man wearing clothes on Fifth Avenue, in New York City, will attract as much attention as a man without clothes would to-day. The thorough tests of Dr. DuBois and Dr. Hardy, however, indicate that the prediction will never be fulfilled. For physical reasons, if for no others, man seems destined to continue as the animal that wears clothes.

RHEUMATISM

An International Conference

A plea that Britain should not lag behind other nations in the endowment of medical research was made by Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, who presided at the International Congress on Rheumatism and Hydrology at Oxford.

"Is it too much to hope of expect," he asked, "that sufficient money may be forthcoming from Government or other sources to establish special centres for research purposes—centres where the statistician, the social worker, the clinician, and the pathologist could work together under the guidance of an expert in preventive medicine or social hygiene? It would seem that attempts of this kind are being made in other countries, but that we in Great Britain have not yet shown equal enlightenment. It is not difficult to believe that money so invested would show a good profit even if the investment were made for economic rather than for humanitarian reasons.

"Our profession is proud of the fact that its aims are international. In a world distraught with fears and suspicious it is surely of some comfort and significance that representative of Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Turkey, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, America, Belgium, and Great Britain can confer here in an atmosphere of confidence and friendly co-operation. Would that matters of far less importance than good health could be discussed in a similar spirit!"

Sensational Trials In Burma

4 THE TRIAL

The trial was fixed to begin on 19 November. I left home about ten o'clock, on my way down passing the chummary, at which I looked curiously. One could see the window from which Ba Chit had fallen.

A. my court was only a temporary residence pending the erection of a fine court-house overlooking the river, it had an indifferent aspect. The court-room itself had been used before as a show-room for the sale of cars, and with its glass shop windows fronting the pavement, it still had that appearance. A side door, from which stairs led up to my chamber, opened on a yard where I used to leave my car. I drew up there as usual that morning and an Indian "chaprassie", a wonderful old figure redolent of the days described by Kipling, salaamed and carried my case-boxes upstairs.

My chamber, a modest room, commanded a view up Montgomery Street towards the railway bridge. A few people were waiting to see me and I disposed of their applications. At eleven o'clock my Burmese bench-clerk entered to announce that the parties in the Hughes case were ready below. With the case-file in my hand, I went downstairs, entered the court-room and mounted the bench.

I was about to call on the Public Prosecutor, U Kyaw U, to open the case. When a Burmese barrister, a Mr. Paw Tun (who is now Minister of Home Affairs) rose in his place at the bar and said:

"Your Worship, I am instructed by my client, Ma Kywe, to file a complaint charging Messrs. Hughes and Mitchell with the murder of her late husband, Ba Chit."

Saying these words, he handed up to me a typed and stamped complaint.

There was dead silence at this unexpected move. Hughes, who was seated below me waiting for the Public Prosecutor to open on the minor charge, was alarmed to find that he had now to meet a charge of murder. He consulted hurriedly with his counsel, Mr. Darwood, a barrister who had held the appointment of Sessions Judge at Moulmein in 1920, where I was a magistrate subordinate to him.

Mr. Darwood. 'I submit that as the police found no substance in Ma Kywe's complaint, your Worship may be pleased to dismiss it, after recording her statement.'

The court. 'I am bound to proceed in the ordinary way. Mr. Darwood. If she shows ground, I must examine her witnesses.'

Mr. Darwood. 'As your Worship pleases.'

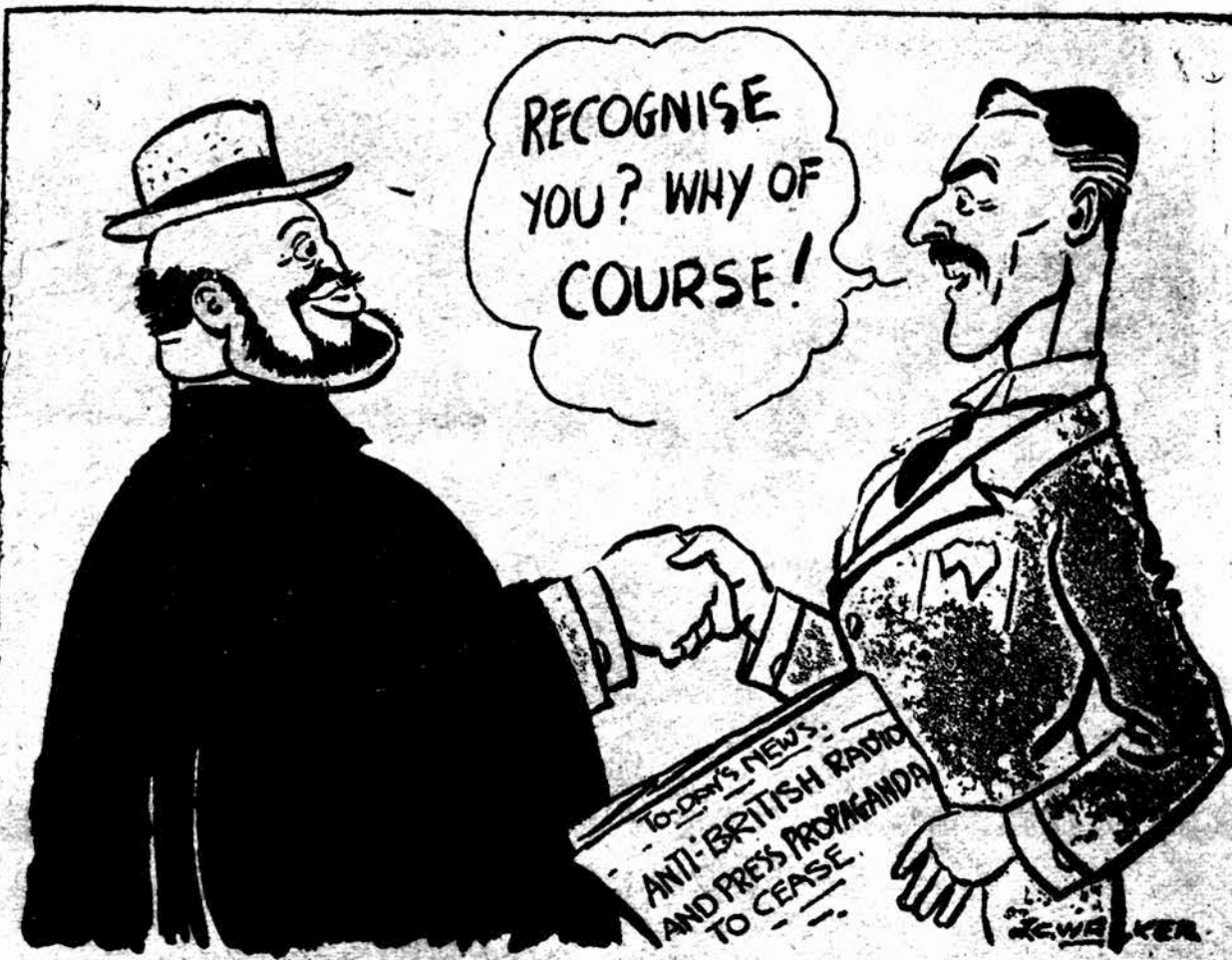
What had happened was clear enough. Ma Kywe, having failed to get the police to send Hughes for trial on the charge of murdering Ba Chit, had brought a direct complaint to me, as she was entitled to do under the law, and as she had been advised to do by some of the political leaders. She was represented by a first-class lawyer, whose fees, perhaps, had been guaranteed by those Burmese associations which regarded her case as of national importance. She stood there, young and determined, in her white muslin jacket and red silk skirt, but I noticed at the back of the court a number of grim females wearing coarse grey homespun. I had never seen Burmese women so unbecomingly dressed. They were the extreme left wing of the political front and it was clear that they had come to see that Ma Kywe got justice.

I now asked her to step into the box and take the oath. My clerk placed in her hand an oblong parcel of palm-leaf manuscript bound in red cloth. Holding this level with her forehead she took the oath, saying 'May I die the death named in this palm-leaf. If I do not speak the whole truth, I

Mr. Paw Tun then examined her.

By MAURICE COLLIS

"WELL, IF IT ISN'T OLD MUSSELISSIE!"



Walker in "The South Wales Echo."
A British comment on the Italo-British negotiations.

She described in detail how she had stood under the window, heard her husband's cries, seen him fall thirty feet to the ground. "There is only one explanation," she exclaimed, 'of these facts. For his thefts or to cause him to return the sleeve-links the two Englishmen, Hughes and Mitchell, beat him, and finding that they had gone too far, that my husband was dying, flung him from the window in an effort to cover their misdeeds.'

It was clear that Ma Kywe's allegations were not impossible and that I must give her an opportunity of proving her case. Therefore I addressed the bar, saying that in the circumstances I would first take up the murder charge and desire Ma Kywe to produce her witnesses. Afterwards, if necessary, I could proceed with the police prosecution. I then turned to Mr. Mitchell, who was in court, and asked him whether he understood that he was charged with murder jointly with his friend. He replied that he understood and asked for time to engage a lawyer. Accordingly I directed that the case should stand adjourned until 10 December, to give the two young men ample time to prepare their defence. Bail was allowed.

On 10 December I reached the court-house rather earlier than usual and noticed a crowd at the door. Monks in their yellow robes and women in homespun jackets were pushing to get in. The court-room was not large and there were insufficient seats for such a number. My clerks were attempting to regulate the crush. Preference for seats was being given to the monks. I found this spectacle very disturbing. That the case had aroused public interest I knew, but I did not realize, until I saw the monks, the excitement which prevailed. The best class of monks never attended trials. The men I saw were political monks, members of secret societies, half-educated, rude fellows, with a great authority over the lower classes. Rough and overbearing they were shuffling into the court-house, supported by the peculiar-looking women in homespun. These people represented old-fashioned Burma, the Burma of Bandaka, the magical bandit, the Burma which believed in the coming of a deliverer-king.

No Englishmen seemed to have come to see Hughes and Mitchell tried, but they could count on

much English sympathy. I knew that members of the Gymkhana Club had made it clear over their drinks that they considered the Government prosecution quite needless. When they heard that Ma Kywe had brought a complaint of murder their indignation was great. The Government was accused of weakness. Had no prosecution been launched on the minor charge Ma Kywe and her rascally supporters would never have come forward with the major charge. If Hughes had beaten his servant the fellow deserved it, no doubt. It was unfortunate that he should have jumped out of the window, but was Hughes to be blamed for that? Obviously not; Ba Chit was a neurotic. 'Encourage the Burmans and you see what happens,' had said a gentleman at the Boat Club. 'The Government

means well, no doubt, a fair trial and all that, but just look what you have—a false charge of murder and every Jack Burman in the place getting up on his hind legs. It's all nonsense. I hold no brief mind you for Hughes and Mitchell. Those two young fellows, like all young fellows, have a lot to learn. But to have them tried like criminals is madness. What's it all for, I should like to know?'

As I took my seat on the bench Mr. McDonnell, the best-known criminal lawyer in Rangoon at that time, rose at the bar and said that, supported by his learned friend, Mr. Darwood, he was representing Messrs. Hughes and Mitchell. With Mr. McDonnell appearing in that way the case had become a "cause celebre." He was a remarkable man, with a large following in the clubs, at one or other of which he might be found any evening, the centre of a listening circle. He was famous for his stare, into which he could put more righteous surprise than any man I've ever met. Some people found it extremely intimidating and it was worth a great deal of money to him. His firm advised the mercantile community in all legal matters, and as his general outlook coincided with theirs it has already been adequately described.

The examination of Ma Kywe's witnesses occupied two days, but they were able to throw no light on the affair. Not one of them knew what had happened in the room. They had all heard cries, swore that they had heard blows, and had seen Ba Chit fall. Murder they deduced from the circumstances, but it was my duty not theirs to make deductions.

The evidence of the police surgeon was of more importance. He had conducted a post-mortem examination of the corpse and had found no trace of beating upon it. All the injuries had been caused by the fall from the window.

The question I had to decide at that stage was whether a "prima facie" case of murder had been made out. If I thought there was even a possibility that Hughes and Mitchell were guilty, it was my duty to commit them for trial before a jury in the sessions division

(Continued On Page 54)



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The Mosques Of Cairo

(By Mrs. R. L. DEVONSHIRE).

Apart from the extraordinary beauty of many of the mosques of Cairo, the abundant historic associations connected with them cannot fail to interest any intelligent traveller. Egypt is rich in memories of all ages and it can truly be said that a student of any one historical period will find here something connected with his own speciality. In most cases, the history of these splendid Islamic buildings forms part of some particular moment in which that of Europe was concerned. Several have stories or legends relating to them of the kind that remain in our minds and make history a living science.

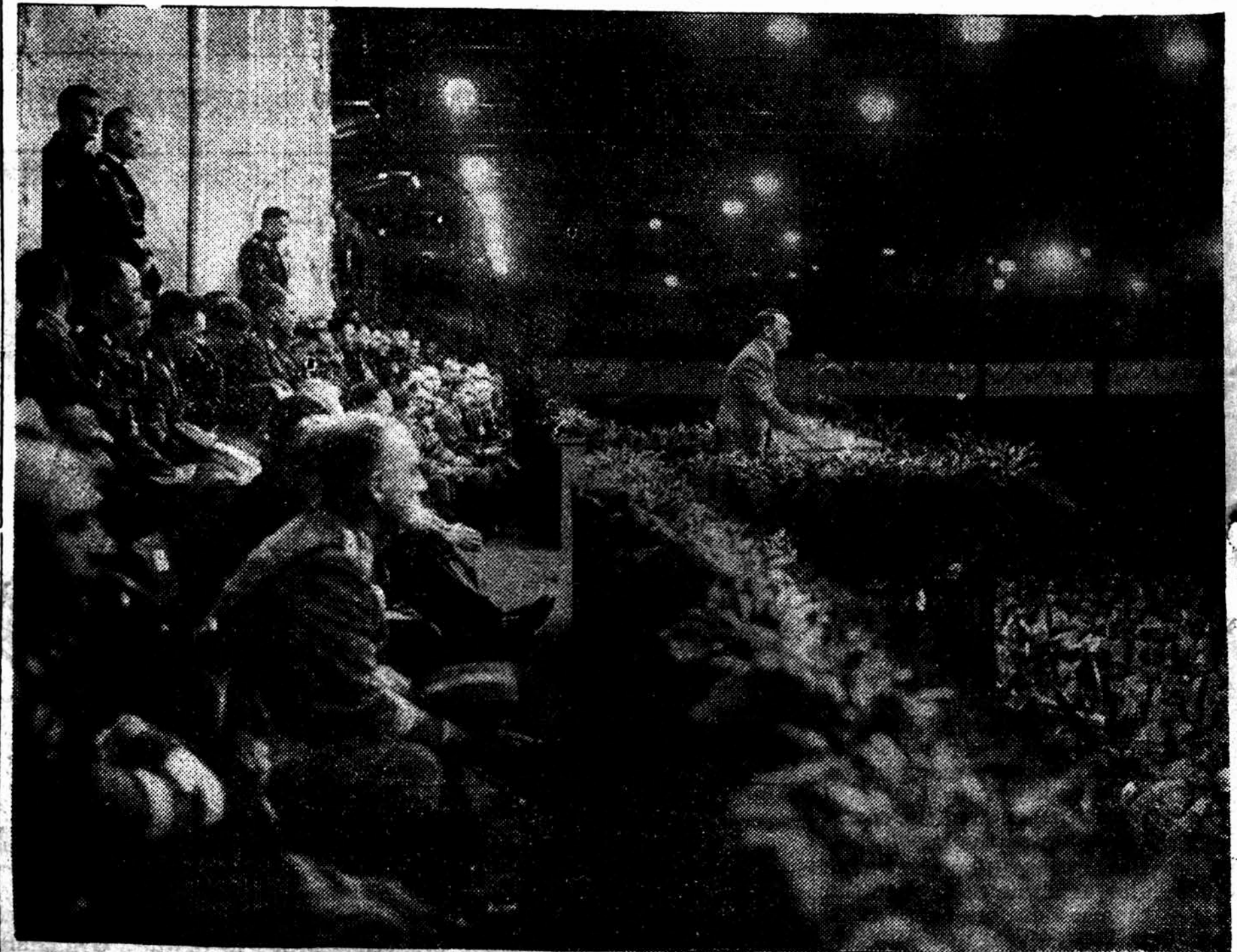
One such legend is that according to which Amr, the Arab conqueror of Egypt in 641, ordered his tent to be left in its place because a dove had built her nest over it and he would not have her disturbed! Thus was marked the site of the early Arab city of Fostat, of which the first building was the mosque that stood where the present Mosque of Amr now stands. Though there is next to nothing left of the original edifice, many associations gather around the modern place of worship, memories of the conquest of Egypt by the austere Moslems who arrived there on their camels, carrying with them bags of dates as food for their journey and, at that time, quite ignorant and unappreciative of the beauties of architecture and of the arts which were later to develop under the rule of their successors.

A very different state of things was illustrated 225 years later by the building of the Mosque of Ibn Tulum, one of the great architectural masterpieces of all time. At that period the Abbaside Court of Baghdad was a leading factor in the world development of Islamic art, and it is curious to realize that Ahmed Ibn Tulum, who brought with him the radiance from that centre of beauty, was at the same time instrumental in making Egypt shake off her sub-servience to the Khalifate. For two generations his dynasty ruled over a practically independent Egypt.

Al Azhar University

The religious University of Al Azhar, founded in 969 by the Shi's Fatimides who came from North Africa in the tenth century and whose rule lasted for two hundred years, marks another stage in the history of Egypt. The renown that this great school attained in the Moslem world, attracting students and scholars from distant foreign countries, contributed to make of Cairo the intellectual centre that it undoubtedly was during a long mediaeval period.

With the mosque of Saleh Telaye' (1160) we come into touch with the history of the Crusades. For this mosque had been intended to house a much revered relic, the head of the martyr Hussein son of the Prophet's daughter Fatma. This was preserved in the town of Ascalon and was now considered in danger from the approaching Crusaders. Though Saleh Telaye', a Minister, was not allowed by the reigning Khalife to place the holy relic in his mos-



Hitler on his Austrian march.

que, he nevertheless finished building it. It is much prized by archaeologists as one of the few remaining examples of Fatimide architecture, only one other, almost complete, existing in Cairo, the charming mosque Al Aqmar.

It is again partly through her connection with St. Louis and the Crusaders that the mausoleum of Queen Shagarat ad Durr and that of her husband, Negm ad Din Ayub, offer so much historical interest though the story of the lovely and clever white slave girl who became a Moslem sovereign and afterwards met with such a tragic end is thrilling enough to provide its own romance. A wonderful film could be made of her adventures and it is surprising that it should not already have been done. She was the first of those Mameluke rulers over Egypt and Syria that for nearly 300 years made of their empire a bulwark against the devastating Mongol invasions whilst at the same time they encouraged the development of architecture and the industrial arts.

Bibars I el Bunduqary (1260-1277) who assumed the title of Adh Dhaher, built two great mosques in Cairo; one in the present Brass Bazaar, which was demolished in the last century to make room for the Beit el Qady street, and one outside the walls, in the quarter now called after it "Ed Daher." Very little remains of this besides the walls and the three splendid doorways; the inside has been filled up by a terraced garden in Italian style, and some of the arches have been re-

built at great expense and to no artistic purpose.

Tempts Napoleon

This ancient building has seen many vicissitudes; its position outside the walls, in the midst of what was then open cultivation, tempted Napoleon in 1798 to turn into a fort which, with its large windows closed by fragile stucco grilles, could not have been a very strong one. Later, it was used as a slaughter-house for cattle then the British Army of Occupation made of it a bakery, the smoke of the ovens sadly damaging the fabric. It was rescued by the royal intervention of the present King of Egypt and placed in the hands of the Committee for the Conservation of Monuments whose zeal somewhat outstripped their discretion when restoring it.

Soon after Bibars I, Qalam (1279-1290), another Mameluke Sultan, built his mausoleum, somewhat recalling in plan the so-called Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem, and so beautiful that no one who has visited it can resist the appeal of Islamic art. Next to it stands the tomb mosque of his son Mohammed, whose Gothic Portal, taken in pieces from a Crusaders' church at Acca, in Palestine, and incorporated into a Saracenic building, again sends our thoughts back to the historic struggle for the possession of the Holy Land.

Qalaun's grandson, Hassan, also used Crusaders' material for his magnificent mosque below the Citadel, the elegant Gothic columns of the prayer-niche evidently coming from a Western building, as also a squared column built into the facade. This bears small carved models of Christian churches, and has led to the erroneous idea that it was made for the place it occupies and intended as a sort of signature of the architect.

Blue Mosque

The renowned "Blue Mosque," so-called because of the blue faience tiles that face the back wall, illustrates the Ottoman influence

which followed the Turkish conquest of Egypt. Founded in 1346 by the Emir Aqsunqur, a brother-in-law of Sultan Hassan, this mosque, a very pure sample of the style of that period, was restored in 1653 by Ibrahim Agha, a Turkish governor of Cairo, now a mere provincial town of the Ottoman Empire. There seems to be no doubt that it was this restorer, desirous of emulating the brilliantly decorated mosque of Stambul, who had the greater part of the back wall of this monument faced with blue and white tiles. These are unequal in quality, some very poor, perhaps local, specimens being placed next to fine ones, probably made in Syria. The result is attractive to people in search of mere colour, but very unsatisfactory to anyone who has learned to discriminate between the architectural styles of which Cairo offers such an infinite variety.

In the Eastern Cemetery, that people persist in calling "Tomb of the Khalifes," though no Khalife was ever buried there, we find a new departure in the self-glorifying monuments with which the Mameluke Sultans deservedly handed their names down to posterity. To the tomb-mosque of Sultan Baraqu, the first of the Circassian line (and to many others after that), was added a monastery or Khanqa, intended to provide a temporary or permanent retreat for learned and holy men, one wing of the building containing a number of cells for their accommodation. These small rooms each had a large window and would compare quite favourably with monks' cells in Europe at the same period. This particular monastery derives special interests from the fact that Maqrizy, the great fifteenth-century Arab chronicler to whom we are indebted for most of our knowledge of mediaeval Egyptian history, sojourned for some years in its precincts and probably wrote in it several of his works.

One of Baraqu's successors, Sultan Barsbay, also buried in this cemetery, brings us again in touch with European history. Barsbay's armies conquered the island of Cyprus from King James of the

(Continued On Page 53)



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IN DEATH OF NAGESWARA RAO COUNTRY LOSES FOREMOST PHILANTHROPIST,
PUBLICIST AND PATRIOT

By NILKAN PERUMAL

Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, the veteran Journalist and patriot passed away from our midst a fortnight back. This article is a pen-picture of his early trials and ordeals wherein the writer shows how Bombay gave a decisive shape to the late Mr. Nageswara Rao's business and political career.

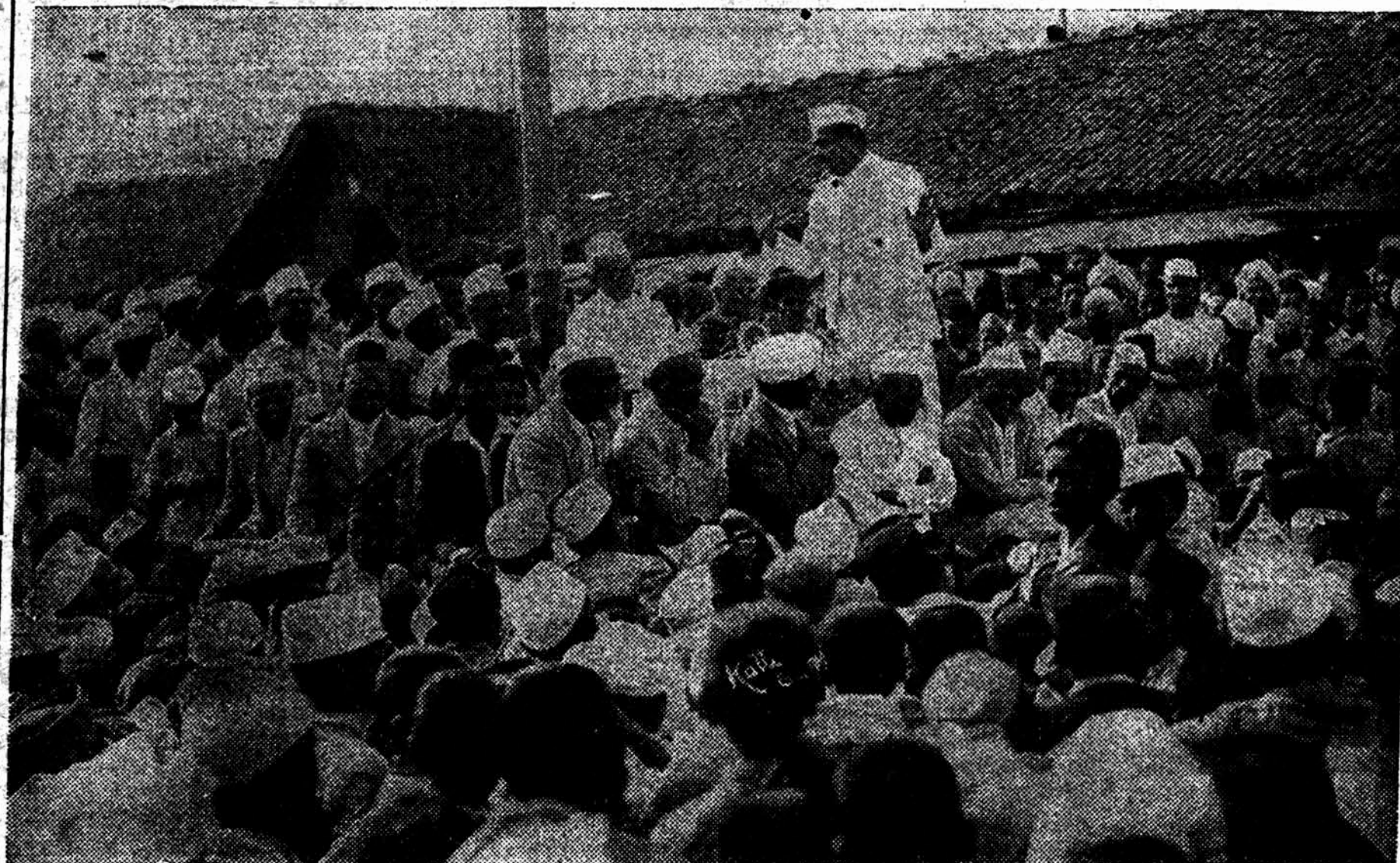
There is a large red brick building in Thambu Chetty Street, Madras. The door number is seven, and it is a place of much activity. Sign boards and name plates flashed on the outer walls. Within this structure, a medicine factory, printing press and a publishing company all carry on brisk business. Hundreds of workmen are employed here. A continuous stream of visitors, some on business, some to meet the Boss pours in during all hours of the day. The boss is a distinguished leader of India.

He is medium built, big nosed and bespectacled. In dress and manners, he is simple and dignified. You can meet him if you ask for Kasinathani Nageswar Rao. He received every visitor, however busy he might be with his work, for he is thoroughly 'humane.' Though he is a leader of the people in South India, he regards himself more as a servant.

Man Of The People

To my mind, it strikes that there is no more popular man in Andradesa than Nageswar Rao because, he identifies himself with the people more closely than any other leader. Nothing is nearer to his heart than the good of Andradesa and India. There is scarcely any cause in the Country in which Nageswar Rao does not come in. He is a Congressman with broad principles. He has no fanaticism in his political creed. Though a man of strong will, in patriotic causes he is inclined to abide by the mandate of his party rather than trying to impose his own will and see a split. He was with Mahatma Gandhi when the boycott of legislatures was the Congress programme and he was with the present day Congressman when they decided to contest elections in the Country. He is not overfond of being a legislator, but when the Parliamentary Board asked him to contest a seat in his own district in 1934, he willingly took in the suggestion. Though a Brahmin, he is a true friend of that section of Indians mercilessly branded as the "Untouchables." A supporter of Swadeshi in all forms, he has spent thousands from his earnings to encourage Indian industries. For these reasons, he is a patriot of distinction. And in all his public life, he has won the regard of the people. There is never a voice heard casting a critical reflection on him or his activities.

Though a rich man in private life, Nageswar Rao does not give you the impression on meeting him that he is one. He is simple and straightforward in his dealings with you. On my seeing him the first day he was reserved in speech at first, and talked only the absolutely few formal things. In one word, he is business-like as far as possible but then, most men of great success



Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi hoisting the National Flag at Belgaum.

in life are misers in the use of words. He does not however make you feel that he is indifferent towards you. It all depends on the mood in which you catch him. If he were free in mind and that was the last thing you could expect of him being a man of affairs in several ways he does get into a disposition for free conversation. He is governed by his inner emotions. This is evident when he makes a speech. At times he would only say a few words when called upon to speak, but at other times, he would give a lengthy extempore oration for even an hour or two in fluent Telugu. He does not prefer to make a speech in English, though in his college days, he was quite proficient in that language. That is more due to his love for Indian languages, and unlike others who preach and do not act, Nageswar Rao acts and talks the same thing.

Andhra Patrika

Though he loves India with all his heart Nageswar Rao loves Andradesa with equal fervour. It is only natural that one should possess a deep affection for one's fireside. In 1907 he began to show this love for his people by publishing a Telugu weekly, which he started in Bombay. Later on he brought it down to Madras and turned it into a Daily. Until this time, newspapers in Telugu had an erratic existence. But Nageswar Rao made it a useful journal which he brought out in attractive form, not counting in the least the enormous amount of money it had cost him every year to run it as a superb publication.

For over twenty-five years, he had been sponsoring the separation of the Andhra districts from the Madras Presidency, the demand for this becoming stronger these days from Andhra leaders. Madras being the stronghold of the Tamils, he saw that the Andhras could not wield much influence in administrative affairs.

As a philanthropist, there are few who can reach Nageswar Rao's standard in South India. He gives liberally to every cause, worthy of encouragement. Scholarships to students, charities to

educational and social institutions contributions to the poor and the needy, all these are given in a princely way. A lover of art, he has done not a little to encourage Indian artists to improve their talents and in fact it is only for that purpose he started about fourteen years ago a monthly magazine called 'Bharati' which regularly reproduces in its issues colour pictures of Indian artists. When he first issued this journal, he specially sent a man to learn colour printing in Calcutta. He is also a collector of old paintings and archaeological finds.

Life Of Self-Help

Kasinathani Nageswar Rao's life story is colourful and unique. It must also prove an example to youngmen of these days who are more bent upon white-collared jobs, rather than trusting their own brains to succeed in life. His is a story of self-help and success.

Out in the Kistna District is a small village called Elakur, surrounded by paddy fields. From the Masulipatam-Hyderabad Trunk Road in the Gudivada Taluk, a small road branches off to this village, is full of palm trees and green vegetation. Here in this small village lived a venerable Brahmin in the Victorian era, and he was known by the name Kasinathani Butchayya Garu. He was married and his wife went by the name of Shri Shamalambal. The couple were not rich. Butchayya Garu was a priest by profession. He rendered religious services to the landed aristocrats, Rajahs and Zemindars. In

return for the services, he was paid small sums of money by way of subsidies. This was the only source of income this middle aged priest and his wife had for a livelihood, but they were satisfied with the simple life they were leading. To them it was a happy affair when a son was born in 1867. They named him Nagalinga (as Nageswar Rao was known in his boyhood) after their sect God Shiva. The boy was the joy of his parents in Childhood, and they brought him up with all affection and care. At first, he was put to study Sanskrit according to tradition in all Brahminic families. Year by year, he went through many holy books of Hinduism and these, he studied with great enthusiasm. The father had intended the son should follow his own profession, but, then, the mother decided differently. She thought that Nageswar Rao must be sent to an English school to prepare him for an official career. However, the will of the mother prevailed at last. So, the boy was sent to Masulipatam to study in a high school. In later years, when he founded an English free school at Elakur, he named it after his mother. Asked why he did so, he stated that it was his mother and not the father who wanted him to have English education and therefore, it was only proper that her memory should be perpetuated.

Nageswar Rao often came home from Masulipatam for the holidays and spent his time with the parents who were happy to

(Continued On Page 52)



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COMMON SCRIPT FOR INDIA

By "B. V. P."

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, advocates the Romanising of the Hindi and the Urdu scripts. Even Sir Akbar Hydari, the far-sighted Prime Minister of Hyderabad is, it seems, thinking of Romanising the Urdu, the State language of Hyderabad Dominion. It is high time that India simplifies the script of her national language either the Hindi or the Urdu. One section of India wants the Devanagari script as the national script; but another section swears by the Urdu script; and consequently, the progress has been very slow due to these quarrels. The best course to satisfy both these protagonists is by adopting the Roman script.

But the first stumbling block in Romanising of our scripts will be in the matter of pronunciation. The Roman script contains only five vowels, whereas the Hindi contains 16 vowels and the Urdu boasts of a number of short vowels and three long vowels. But these difficulties can partially be overcome by doubling the vowels like, aa, ee, ei, oo, ou etc. In the matter of consonants also, both the Hindi and the Urdu scripts beat the Roman script.

There are some peculiar nasal sounds for which there are no equivalent letters in the Roman script. The letters 'm' and 'n' meet this difficulty to a little extent, but when compounded with other letters, such as 'um' 'un' they may solve this problem to a great extent.

Some letters in the Hindi and the Urdu scripts have no equivalent letters in the Roman script. These difficulties can also be overcome by making use of the superfluous letters like 'c', 'q', 'v' or 'w' and 'x' in the Roman script and also by borrowing two or three letters from the Greek alphabet like 'theta', 'phi' etc., if necessary. But on the whole, care should be taken not to increase the present 26 letters of the Roman script, so as not to make any radical changes in the Morse and other international codes, typewriter and lino or monotype keys and other printing types etc.

But by Romanising our national scripts, the progress in all directions will be tremendous. The Roman script contains only 26 letters, whereas the Hindi contains 52 and the Urdu 36 letters. The Roman letters look very simple and very easy to write or type or print, since they are devoid of all peculiar projections, whirls, curves etc. Only two letters 'i' and 'j' boast of dots. The Hindi and the Urdu scripts are full of

projections, dots and dashes, impossible curves, and so on. To an illiterate man, the Urdu script may look like a piece of embroidery design. All these peculiarities retard the speed in writing, typing, printing etc. It is easier to litho the Urdu script than printing it. No mono or lino typing machines have yet been invented for printing the Urdu script.

In the Nagari script, a beginner has to learn the vowel-consonant combinations like ka, kaa, ki, kee, ku, koo etc. in addition to the primary 52 letters. Hence, the beginner has to learn 432 plus 52 minus 484 letters and vowel-consonant combinations, before he can grope through a primer. In addition to this, he has to learn many consonant-consonant combinations like kka, sta, shpa, etc. In the Roman script, the beginner has to learn only 105 vowel-consonants and 25 vowel-vowel combinations (when two letters at a time are taken into consideration); but even this is not necessary, since the Roman letters are always written separately. If the child by hearts the 26 letters, it can grope through a primer with slight effort.

NAGARI, CUMBERSOME.

The Nagari typewriter is a cumbersome affair. It has too many keys and is very difficult to master. Printing of Devangari is also a gargantuan affair. The poor Printer has to stock tons of keys. The printing and the typewriting (if any) of the Urdu script is lagging far behind the Nagari script. No Morse code of the Hindi and the Urdu scripts are in existence.

India is trying to win 'swarajya' and she cannot isolate herself from the rest of the world. The English must be her commercial and international language. All codes, whether telegraphic or otherwise depend on the Roman letters. Hence by Romanising her national script, India will learn the English and other western languages easily; she will improve her typewriting and printing; the literacy will increase enormously; the progress in scientific knowledge will be tremendous; the telegraphic and other communications will increase and influence her commerce both internally and internationally.

In addition to Romanising her scripts, it is better India adopts the so-called Arabic numerals.

Turkey has adopted the Roman script and is progressing rapidly. And why not India?

USE OF "EYELASH-GROWER"

£250 Damages Award

The concluding stages were reached before Mr. Justice Atkinson and a common jury in the King's Bench Division of an action by Mrs. Ethel Florence Dalton, of Honiton Road, Kilburn, London, N., against Jean Bowes (Knightsbridge), Limited, of Grosvenor Terrace, London, S.E.

Mrs. Dalton's case was that on January 30, 1937, she bought an "eyelash grower" at a Kilburn store. It was manufactured by the defendant company. After applying it her eyelids were inflamed and her eyes so affected that she now wears spectacles. Mr. Julius Dalton, the plaintiff's husband, claimed out-of-pocket expenses incurred through the injury to his wife's eyes.

The defendants denied negligence and breach of contract and pleaded that the preparation was harmless.

Summing-up, Mr. Justice Atkinson said that in cases where

preparations were sold in sealed packets through retail shops the manufacturers owed a duty to consumers to take reasonable care that the preparations were safe to use.

"In regard to the suggestion that Mrs. Dalton was "idiosyncratic," he explained that something might be perfectly harmless to the vast majority of people yet there might somebody who, for some reason, did not react in the same way to the same substance. And there were others who were "erratically idiosyncratic," which meant that their reactions varied and were uncertain.

Dealing with the evidence, the Judge said that the defendants called witnesses as to the purity of the components of the "eyelash-grower" up to the time it reached their factory, but there the evidence stopped. Nothing was said as to what happened in the factory.

The jury found for Mr. and Mrs. Dalton and assessed damages at £250. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs. A stay of execution was granted, on terms with a view to a possible appeal.

Exercise To Music

Physical Education Will Rejuvenate Child Life

By Eraj Ahmad Khan, Asst. Director, Physical Education, Hyderabad, Deccan.

The realization that education which ignores the physical aspect of a child is not complete has at last taken a definite shape. Physical Education does not mean a strong muscular body. It aims at the harmonious development of an individual. The erroneous idea that mind is a separate entity from the body which had taken foot in India is happily receding in the background. Physical Education embraces not only the physiological functions of the body, but the recreative part of life as well. It is also concerned with the training of each child in regular habits. Such habits which would maintain a high standard of health throughout his or her life. The ideal of Physical Education as pointed out by the Physical Education Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay, "is not merely to build up a powerful and healthy body, but also to evoke and foster those personal and civic virtues in pupils which would make them better citizens whether they choose to be civilians or soldiers in their after-life."

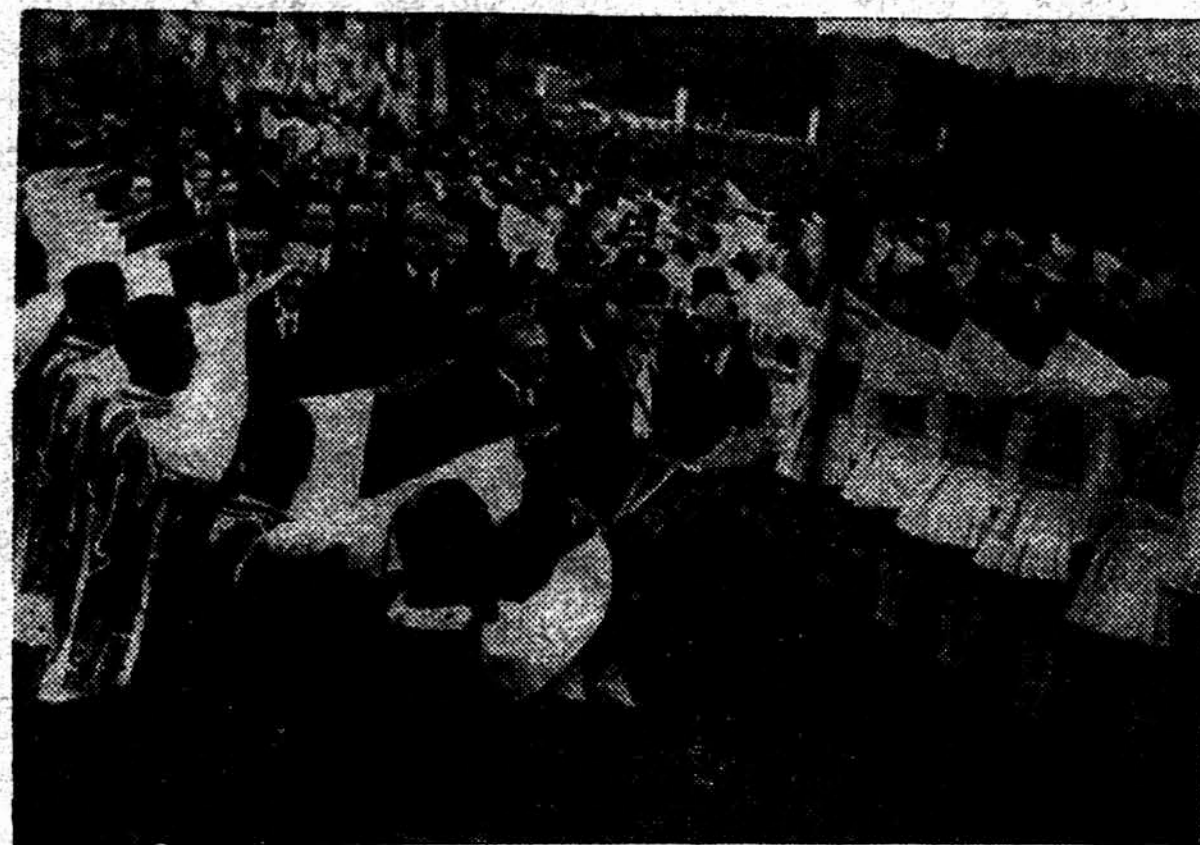
Case Of School Children

The object of the School as is well known is to give the child a general education. But this realisation can only materialise if the education covers the mental and the physical aspect of the child's nature. A child's mental growth during its first years of life is dependent on the condition of its body. This steady growth demands a large quantity of blood to be sent round to all the tissues of the body. Nature has imbued every child with a never ending desire to do something. Before a child is sent to a school its mental development is not only due to its observation of what parents say and do, but it is also a result of its own play. When school days begin the child's mental faculties also take a turn for further developments. The days of a child's unlimited freedom come to an end and it has to sit at desks in a state of physical inactivity for several hours. It is to counter-balance this inactivity that the school has to provide the child with some movements during the school hours. As the child grows in years its physical aspect has to be kept in view constantly.

Problem Of Nutrition

The subject of Physical Education brings us face to face with the problem of nutrition. In a society like the present one, there are children who need more food than exercise, while there are others who are over-nourished and ill-nourished. Of what use are physical exercises and games to people who are semi-starved and ill-clad? The physique of the various races differs to a great extent, because of their daily diet. The Japanese are a race of short stature. Some Scientists in Japan realising the immense value of dietary made an experiment on some school going children. They were fed on a diet commonly used by the taller races. The children after sometime had grown remarkably taller and had also improved in physique. However, the emphasis on proper nutrition could never be over-done. Physical Education is closely inter-related with the economic conditions of any people.

The aim of Physical Education is to produce qualities such as leadership, initiative, will-power, presence of mind, discipline, service to humanity, and a feeling that brotherhood should prevail. The blind acceptance of Physical education at the expense of ignor-



NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN GREECE.

On 25th March the whole of Greece celebrated its National Holiday. Picture shows: Minister-President Metaxas (left) and the leader of the Greek youth Kanelopoulos (centre) and other Greek Ministers inspecting the formation of the Greek Youth on the field "Areos" in Athens.

ing conditions in India would be the height of human folly.

Sedentary Habits

Modern life is even now essentially sedentary. Majority of children go back to their homes without counterbalancing the physically inactive life which they spend at school desks. This sitting at desk with stooped shoulders is most detrimental to a child's physique and to its growth. Physical defects begin to take their forms. The commonest is spinal curvature. It is also known as a school disease. In practically every school few boys will be found with a serious impediment in their speech. It is imperative that some attention should be paid to stammering. It is very strange that the schools in many parts of the world do not give any attention to this serious defect. It is a functional nervous disorder. If careful attention is paid when a child is still under ten stammering can be cured although not without some pain on the part of the teacher.

Correct Posture

There are many aspects of Physical Education. Psychological, anatomical, physiological, postural, etc., The maintenance of good posture is not only conducive to a high standard of health but gives an added bearing to an individual. Correct posture should form habit of each child. If an individual stands badly or sits clumsily it means that there has been some fault in the teaching at school. We as teachers can never be regarded successful, if our pupils do not assume good bodily positions naturally and without stiffness. The Bombay Physical Education Committee has rightly pointed out that, "posture constitutes the very essence of that undefinable something which we call personality."

Gymnasiums

To make Physical Education thrive perpetually on a progressive plane Gymnasiums should be constructed in the schools according to the climatic conditions of a place. Modern life has deformed the human body. The animals have to a certain extent retained their harmonious build. As civilisation has given mankind

bodily deformities, which begin from childhood and take a deep turn in advanced years, it is therefore essential that form-giving and form-retaining exercises should be practised. But that is not all the object of gymnastics. It is also corrective and preventive. The report of the British Delegation on Physical Education in Germany, points out that "the German gymnastic teacher regards the gymnasium and its apparatus as representing the outer world; the apparatus is the task-master, or an obstacle to be overcome by agility, skill, determination and courage. The qualities are undoubtedly developed in the process of the work."

It is now recognised that tuition in swimming is a part of the education of school children. Its advantages are manifold, and its practice inculcates a love of cleanliness and develops control and self-reliance. The ability to save a life in water should be regarded as a national asset. The saying that, "once a swimmer always a swimmer" will be literally true in all ages to come.

Plan For Girls

Physical Education for women in India, it is very sad to reflect, is not only still in the background but carries with it some misapprehensions. There are no doubt sex differences. The female pelvis is much broader which gives a marked obliquity to the thigh bones. This width of the pelvis interferes with the running ability of a girl. A lateral sway of the pelvis will be found in all movements of the lower extremities. The extent of this oscillation determines the speed of an individual in walking and in running. For this reason a girl is not able to run as far or as fast as the boy of the same age and same strength. Physical Education for girls, because of this profound change in the pelvis, should be based on different lines. Field and track events as well as vigorous games are not recommended. Light exercises to the accompaniment of music could be given greater attention. The appalling maternal mortality which brings an end to thousands of Indian mothers will be greatly diminished if Physical Education for

girls is properly organized and practised.

As the modern games are expensive and require a larger space than our Indian games, it is reasonable that in all schools, our own games should also be widely played. The majority of the Hyderabad population lives in the districts and villages where plenty of vast playgrounds required by modern games are not easily available. It is therefore logical to give some importance to inexpensive Indian games. Games such as Kabaddi and Lon-Pat are quite popular all over Hyderabad and it remains for us as teachers to see that they are given a proper place in the schools.

Physical Education in School depends entirely on the teacher. He or she should have a natural aptitude for teaching. Without making the remark invidious, it can safely be said that the teacher of physical education in a school is regarded by the pupils as the best teacher. The children like him. They feel, with him, they can obtain the best enjoyment and recreation through play and gymnastic exercises. The teacher, therefore, must possess a thorough knowledge of the subject, theoretical as well as practical. There should not be any difference of education between the gymnastic teacher and the other teachers. The Training Centre is regarded as the backbone of Physical Education. It should produce real leaders.

Music As Exercise

In India music plays a significant part in our lives. Vocal music can be made, with advantage, a part of Physical Education. This, as remarked by the British Delegation in its report on Physical Education in Germany, "is not only good for the lungs, inculcates unison of movement and purpose, and knits the whole team together in a common bond, but serves to make the work more interesting and enjoyable." The report also says, "no account of Physical Training in Germany would be complete without some notice of singing. Classes and teams not only sing a song or two at the beginning and close of their work, but also while marching to and from the place of exercise . . . the singing is invariably excellent, and its effect upon the chance observer is often almost as great as upon the participants." . . . the psychological value of singing and its value as a means of propaganda are being exploited to the utmost."

If Physical Education is left in the hands of competent physical educationists, it will not only rejuvenate our whole life but will also do the same thing for India as it has already done for some countries on the great Continent of Europe. The recognition that Physical Education is a part of Education opens for us a new avenue of great work. The path is open and "Onward" is our cry.

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OUR SHORT STORY

Medusa's Face

(By ENVER KUREISHI)

It was a narrow, cobbled lane where battered houses were jumbled against each other. In the day the light trickled, in thin, regretful streams, and in the night, the enveloping gloom threw a merciful veil of darkness over the squalid facades of the dingy, decaying novels. There was something altogether depressing about the whole lane: dismal darkness—sinister shadows, nauseating odours, and the poverty, so brutal and stark, that the soul within you felt revolted.

Chandra lived in such a lane. It was a brothel. In the night when the dim lights in the lane flickered and shone with a pallid,

as if something inside her fragile body must give way. Around her sat three other women. They sat listlessly and stared out of the window. There was something about Chandra that frightened them. They had never seen her like this.

On the walls of the room were hung a few old and decayed calendars that at a modest computation must have been at least five years old; for you see—Time, here has no significance at all. It is a glaring anachronism. The calendars were hung only for their pictorial or rather decorative value. Three goats sat in the corner of the same room and chewed empensively, while they stared at the women with their big, uncomprehending eyes.

Chandra covered her head with her hands. Outside, the sky was grey and overcast and soon the rain came down in sheets. It beat a ceaseless tattoo on the corrugated iron roof above, and now and then, there came the low, angry growl of thunder, a distinct and far away rumble.

"Oh Saya!" Moaned Chandra "My head is splitting. I think I am going to die. Oh God! I wish my head would stop aching."

Saya drew closer and began pressing Chandra's head with her large, obliging hands. The other women looked on listlessly. Now and then Chandra's lips twitched nervously, she wanted to speak

twenty years, and she saw herself back in her village that was surrounded by vast green fields that stretched beyond the horizon and merged into the infinite blue of the sky.

She had been child then. She remembered the ragged village children who ran about bare-footed and naked; and her father with his hard cruel mouth that never seemed to smile. She remembered his cold, passionless voice, when he lectured to her and told her about her duties. He used to tell her fairly often that a woman's happiness centred around her husband. She wondered what he would say if he were now—in her present condition. He would despise her utterly—like most men did. Probably, he thought, she was dead. Probably, she thought, he was dead. It was really immaterial. To all intents and purposes they were dead to each other. She remembered his hard, stiff fingers that were like bits of iron, and when he used to beat her she used to think he would break her bones. He was the sort of man who neither forgot nor forgave anything. She used to be terrified of him then. She was terrified of him even now.

Then she remembered Ram Dass that young village Don Juan who had fascinated her with his talk of the big city that was close by; he used to tell her about all the

understand that people make mistakes and should be forgiven for them. He presumed everyone to be born with mature wisdom.

She had stared at the moon that was shining through the copse and said: "Oh Ram Dass! I feel so frightened."

He had put his arms around her and in that facile voice of his remarked:

"Chandra, what is there to be frightened? As long as I am there, you will have nothing to fear."

She tried to tell him of that horrible premonition that she had, that things would not turn out as he was painting them. But



Miss Jethi T. Sipahimalani, a leading Congress Worker and a Sind M.L.A. who will preside over the Tatta District Political Conference to be held at Banno on 30th inst.

ghostly effulgence, the men came streaming in. There was an unending procession of them. Some of them who lacked courage, hesitated, outside, and surveyed the whole lane furtively before they entered; some walked in coolly and confidently, as if they were entering a restaurant.

Now and then would come disreputable, hardened men; men who bore on their faces searing and unmistakable marks; marks of dissipation, disease and drink. They staggered along in the shadows singing songs from the latest films.

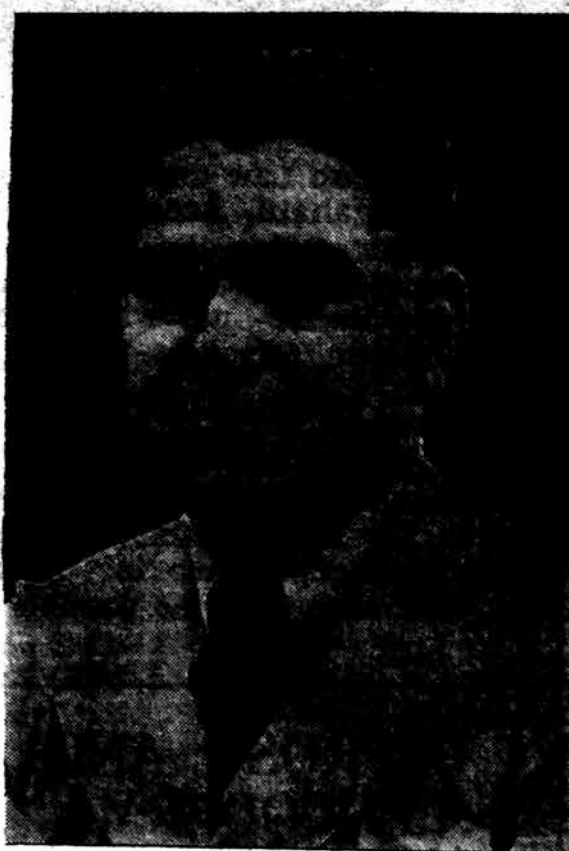
At the moment the lane was quite, for the sun had not yet set. You could hear the dull roar of the traffic as the trams and the 'tongas' and the cars passed through the main street that was close by in an unending procession.

Chandra lay on the bed in the dirty, little room that was bare of furniture of any sort—except a bed. She was a small, fragile woman with a pale, cadaverous face that was beginning to show unmistakable signs of senility. Her hair was greying in patches and there were dark shadows under her eyes.

She tossed restlessly from side to side. Now and then, she would sit up and hold her head between her two hands and cough and cough and cough until it seemed



Mr. P. M. Bharucha of Bombay won the first prize in swimming race at Poona held under the auspices of Decan Gymkhana.



Mr. H. B. Sethna, Cotton Merchant, Tiruppur, who has been appointed Honorary Magistrate.

and the words hovered tremulously on her lips! but she did not speak.

Her face was haggard and drawn and now and then, as the fever ruthlessly wracked her diminutive frame she closed her eyes. Occasionally she would sit up and cough.

Presently after another spasm of coughing, she lay back on her bed and stared with febrile eyes at the rain that was beating against the window in a monotonous pit-a-pat. There was something very fresh and soothing about the rain; she stared at the little drops that sprayed the window and then at the grey, overcast sky outside. Then as her mind wandered she felt a sudden nostalgia for green fields under an opalescent sky and for the cool breeze that blew in fitful gusts and cleansed the whole world. She closed her eyes and something within her stirred.

Her mind went back ten-fifteen

wonderful things that could be seen in the cities; the motors and the huge railways that looked like monsters and crawled on lines like snakes. She had been fascinated by his glib tongue. She liked him then with all her youthful ardour, and he—he had betrayed her.

She remembered the day when he had chased her through the fields; that was the beginning of everything. Then their clandestine, nocturnal meetings in the little copse that adjoined the village. And the night when he had suggested that they should run away from the village and go to the city. He told her he had worked there some years ago.

Her heart had throbbed madly. She wanted so much to go, but she knew that if ever she ran away with him she would never be able to show her face in the village again; her father would have killed her on sight. He was the sort of man who could not



Late Seth Hirachand Naimchand of Sholapur whose statue is to be unveiled shortly by the Hon. Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister.

he had laughed at her fears and told her that she was being childish.

"Come on Chandra", he coaxed "Make up your mind. Wait until you see the city. You are young now—now the time to see the world. Don't you want to be happy?"

Then a madness had come upon her; a madness which some people call kismet. Very inaudibly she had whispered:

"All right Ram Dass—when we do go?"

And he said: "Soon Chandra—very soon."

And then they had left the village surreptitiously one night. She remembered the chilly feeling she had felt inside her. Probably it was due to the fact that she realised that from now on this village at least would be taboo to her. That never in her whole life would she be able to come back to it. Then she had not cared much. The world stretched out invitingly before her. Her life was just beginning. It was. For Ram Dass soon tired of her and left her to an old hag—now long since dead—who used to run a similar house.

She had cried so much then, when she realised the trick Ram Dass had played on her. Yet she was powerless. There was absolutely nowhere else she could go to. Even at that age she had realised that "beauty provoketh thieves sooner than good." She had begun to understand that there are no men like gods. She

(Continued On Page 43)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

EDUCATION IN THREE COUNTRIES

"Education in England, Education in India and Education in the U. S. A."—by Principal K. S. Vakil of the Teachers College, Kolhapur.

These three booklets give a very brief survey of the history of the administration of education in the three countries of England, India and America, respectively. The titles given to the books are too wide for the subject matter contained therein which deals only with the administrative side of education. Again, the booklets throw a very cursory glance on administration of education in these three countries. They are of the nature of a chronological index to events of importance in the history of education. In themselves they cannot be said to be complete but may serve as short summaries of their respective subject matter.

Y. H.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes: "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

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A Japanese Professor On Political Science

The Theory of Politics. A Sociological study. By Shinichi Fujii, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Waseda and Nippon University in three volumes Vol. I. 1937 (Maruzen Company Ltd., Tokio).

The author is a Japanese professor of Politics. His aim, he says, is to interpret political science as one of pure social sciences, and not merely as a science of State or Government which is merely one aspect of society. This confines politics within a narrow compass and indulges in dogmatic and biased concepts. He tries to understand the essential nature of the State from the sociological point of view, because he considers that a State is a part of 'divisional society.' He gives a number of English and Japanese definitions of State and concludes that State consists of territory, of its citizens, and of its organisation, and is a constant controlling society of organised citizens and possesses sovereignty with specific common purposes. The State, however, is a kind of society and never a general society. The State is not a society but a particular society, and is only a portion of the general society. It has specific common purposes. It is a conscious association, based on a compact between the individuals and the State. It has organisation. It has a definite sphere of influence.

He also holds to the pluralistic conception of State and not to

the monistic one, though both of them are not satisfactory conceptions.

According to him political science is the study of political phenomena of any kind and condition rather than that of the State only. The phenomena of politics is the phenomena of society which controls with efficiency. Politics to him means social control and its purpose. It consists of social acts. It promotes the common pursuits of happiness of the people. It makes laws. It never begins or ends with the State. It investigates political phenomena of all kinds, and is not restricted to the limits of the State. Its purpose is not to promote the interests of the ruler or the privileged class. The power of control possessed by a ruler becomes a power of control only when the subjects obey and submit to the power. If not, he will lose his power and position also.

The author's treatment of these ideas is very general. It is neither deep nor illustrative. His view point is, however, more acceptable than the absolutistic and juristic, idealistic and monistic theories of State. His treatment is very elementary and in some places not lucid. Still it is refreshing to read what Japanese professors are teaching about politics and the tendencies of thought they show.

S. V. P.

STAMP LAW

"The Stamp Law and Procedure" By S.B. Shahani, Accountant and Storekeeper, Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi. Pages 386 Price Rs. 7/- net with a foreword by the Advocate-General in Sind.

The author has had practical experience of Stamp Law for many years. He has utilised his knowledge and experience in making the book as helpful as possible to

Stamp Officers, legal practitioners and the general public. Rulings of the Courts have been given where necessary and the whole procedure regarding stamps, their adjudication, obtaining refunds, &c., is lucidly explained. Orders and Notifications on the subject, by the various Governments are also included in the book. The book contains the text of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 with the author's commentary thereon, the special provisions affecting the city of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, the rules as to remissions, etc. The book is of special value and interest in that it is written by one who has been on the right side of the counter, thereby enabling him to place before the public extensive material, which was not hitherto available to it. The author has spared no pains to make the book useful to those who have anything to do with the Stamp Law.

N. H. P.

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GURU ARJUN'S "SUKHMANI"

"The Psalm of Peace" an English Translation of Guru Arjun's "Sukhmani" by Professor Teja Singh M.A. (Oxford University Press, Bombay. Rs 2/-.)

Brought down to the irriducible minimum, the words of all prophets of the world, read in the true spirit, amount to the very same ethical doctrines and moral precepts that each reformer (prophet) preached according to his own light and the requirements of his times. Hence to the truly enlightened and educated mind, religious bigotry and intolerance are incomprehensible foolishness, and far from narrow-mindedly refusing to see the value of other scriptures, it welcomes them in a spirit of true cosmopolitanism.

"Sukhmani" is a poetic composition of solace of the fifth founder of Sikhism, Guru Arjun, joint author and editor of the Holy Granth; he organised the Sikh community into a co-ordinated unit with inspiring ideals. This is not the first English translation of "Sukhmani," but this rendering is decidedly superior to all the previous editions, both in accuracy of thought, conciseness, and beauty of diction. Although a mere translation it preserves much of the poetic inspiration and aroma of the original, and in a sense is more than a translation like Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat." Professor Nicholas Roerich has written a brief appreciative foreword, and the author has given a valuable synopsis and a short introduction to the translation which gives the modern reader a connected outlook of the whole work. This is not the type of book that lends itself to a summary and, therefore, it has to be read to realise its true worth.

MOSQUE ART REVEALED

Ataturk Invites Expert For The Job

Professor Thomas Whittemore, of Harvard, who for seven years has directed the uncovering of the mosaics at the Santa Sophia Mosque, Constantinople, is in London.

Until his return next week the work is suspended, for though a corps of expert technicians is assisting him, not an inch is laid bare except in his presence.

The masterpieces in the southwest vestibule and the narthex now stand completely revealed, Professor Whittemore said, but years of work remain before all the Christian mosaics which were plastered over when Constantinople was captured by the Turks nearly five centuries ago are once more made visible.

PERFECT CONDITION

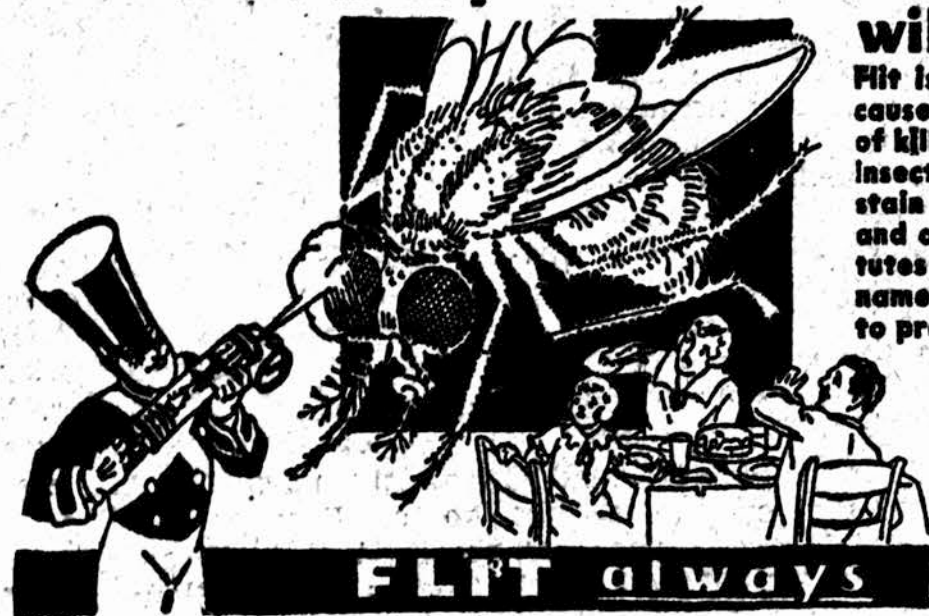
Work was undertaken at the invitation of Kemal Ataturk, the Turkish President, who wished to restore these great works of art to the world.

Portraits of Constantine and Justinian and sacred pictures have emerged in perfect condition preserved by their plaster coating.

These mosaics cover periods from the sixth to the fourteenth century. They represent the greatest achievement of Byzantine art, said Professor Whittemore.

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Problem Of Motor Transport

The Rotation System, as it exists in the West Khandesh District, is one of the best systems of motor transport in this country. Although in its present state it is full of defects (which can, however, be remedied), it is potentially an excellent system and may well be introduced in the whole of this Presidency.

It is a system founded on "goodwill" and, like all systems founded on goodwill, it has been a very successful one. Everything is done, not "by order" but by "mutual understanding" between the Police authorities and the busowners, greatly to the benefit of the motor-using public.

Firstly, there is a mutual understanding between this District and the neighbouring East Khandesh District to the effect that buses registered as public conveyances in the East Khandesh District shall not ply in the West Khandesh District, and "vice versa." Thus the problem of motor transport in the West Khandesh District becomes the concern of only two parties (1) the Police, representing law and order and the convenience of the travelling public, and (2) the large body of West Khandesh Bus-owners.

The best part of the rotation system is the fact that the Police do not recognise any "particular individual." Every bus-owner is supposed to belong to one "Union"—the large body of bus-owners. The Police enter into negotiations with representatives of this "Union", and, "by mutual agreement," arrive at some definite understanding, binding on both sides, and thus is borne the excellent Rotation System!

Control System

In actual practice, this is how the system works. Let there be, say, twenty-four routes over which the bus services run. The Police and the Union representatives confer together and find out how many buses are required, on each route, to meet with the demands of the travelling public. They find out, for example, that on route "A" five buses per day are required, on route "B" seven buses per day, and so on. Actually, the number of buses sufficient to meet the demands of the entire travelling public of this District is only about 100, and the whole problem would be easily solved by distributing these 100 buses over the 24 routes. But there are more than 100 buses (over 300) in this District, so that the number of buses that has to be allotted to each route is greater than the number ordinarily required on that route. Also, as the amount of passenger traffic varies on each route, the total number of buses permitted to ply on one route may be greater than the number permitted on another.

Thus we see that, by mutual agreement between the Police and the Bus-owners, the number of buses permitted to ply on any one route is determined. No addition to this number is allowed. The bus-owners are then asked to select the route they wish to ply their buses on. Once a bus owner has selected to ply his bus over a particular route, he is not permitted to ply this bus over any other route. Thus the bus-owners themselves select the "domain" in which they are to ply their trade.

Suppose 35 buses are allotted to route "A". Since only 5 buses are sufficient to meet the traffic demand, only 5 buses are permitted to ply each day, the other buses awaiting their turns "in rotation". Thus on this particular route (as elsewhere) one bus can ply only once a week! The trade on this route is once again managed by a Union of these 35 bus-owners. It fixes the fares, etc. (which are not altered), and it draws up a time-table, fixing the times of departure and arrival of

ROTATION SYSTEM AS CURE FOR TRAFFIC ILLS AND HEAVY TOLL OF MORTALITY

(By Roman Chothia)

each bus. This time-table is rigidly adhered to, and the buses start on their rounds at appointed times, whether they have a full complement of passengers or not! The "booking" is managed by an "agent" or "agents" of this union, an "agent" earning from Rs. 8 to Rs. 1 per day. At the end of the day, the total amount realised from the sale of tickets, etc., after deducting the pay of the "agent", is shared by the owners of the 5 buses that ply that day. Each bus-owner gets an equal or nearly equal (sometimes proportionate to the carrying-capacity i.e. proportionate to the annual tax paid, per bus) share of the daily "pool."

Rotation System

This is the essence of the rotation system. . . . a group of bus-owners joining together, working for common good, and pooling their resources. In the bargain, the travelling public get a bus service which may well be compared

this presidency. Let us now examine the disadvantages of this system.

Defects To Be Remedied

Because the number of buses in this district is greatly in excess of the demand for them, each bus is permitted to ply only once a week. Yet the bus-owner has to pay registration fees for the whole year! This means that each bus-owner has to pay a tax of about Rs. 1 per day for every day of the year although he is permitted to ply his bus on only 52 days in a year!! This is a great injustice to the bus-owners of this district, and I hope Government will take this matter up and afford some relief to these bus-owners in the shape of concessions in the payment of tax. The Bombay authorities have laid down that where a motor vehicle is not used for a continuous period of three months or more, the tax for this period of non-use need not be paid. Thus a bus-owner in

flooded with dilapidated buses, even as old as 1927 models originally manufactured without front wheel brakes even!

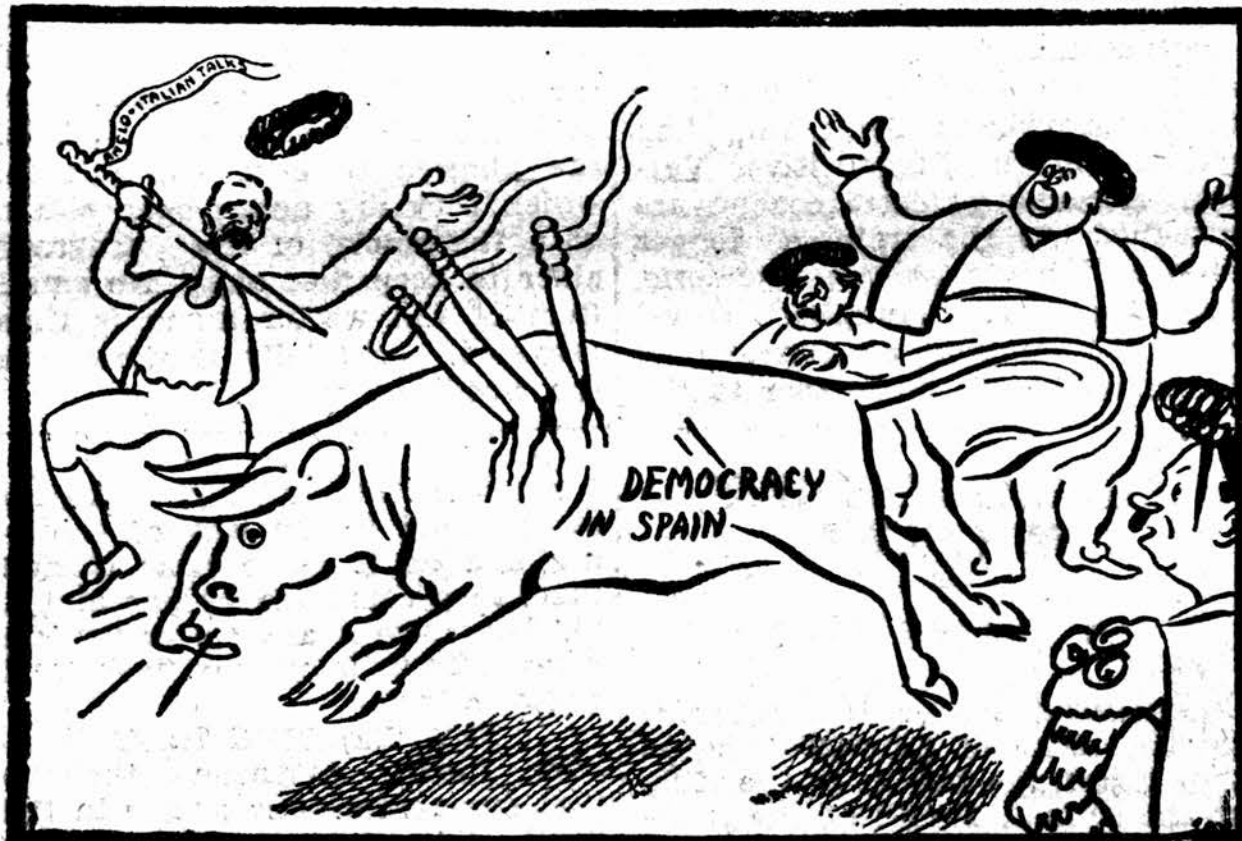
This serious defect can be easily remedied. At least a hundred buses in this district are too old to be public conveyances. The Motor Vehicle Inspector from Bombay (the author himself) who inspected these buses last October has given notice to about a 100 bus-owners that their buses will be permanently disqualified from March next! If this is done by the D. S. P., then about 100 buses will be permanently pushed off the road, and there will be many "vacancies" in the rotation system. Not a single new (i.e. outside) bus should be allowed to take these vacant places, but these vacancies should be distributed among the remaining buses as follows:—

- One-year old models to run 5 times a week.
- 2 to 3-year old models to run 4 times a week.
- 4 to 6-year old models to run 2 times a week.
- And older models to run once a week, as before.

Such an arrangement will have an excellent result. It will greatly benefit the owners of new buses "without in any way causing any loss to owners of old buses." Old buses, as before, will continue to run once a week, so their monthly income will be the same as before. But the new buses will be allowed to run more days in a week and their owners will earn more than they do under the present system. Above all, there will now be a direct inducement to all bus-owners to go in for newer and better buses! And this arrangement will improve the standard of buses as no amount of legislation or police orders will!

Another serious disadvantage of the Rotation System is the way in which Postal Contracts are at present being awarded. A particular individual is granted the Postal contract and he is naturally allowed to ply his bus every day of the week, and even permitted to carry four passengers every

(Continued On Page 43.)



Courtesy: "Tribune".

Chamberlain Does His Bit.

with an efficient and well-managed railway service.

And do the bus-owners profit by this system which permits them to ply their buses only once a week? Taking everything into consideration, they gain more than they lose. Firstly, every arrangement is arrived at after mutual agreement between the Police authorities and the bus-owners. This ensures uniformity and justice to all. Secondly, if there was no rotation system, all the buses would ply every day, on any route they liked, and there would be such unhealthy competition that their trade would well-nigh be ruined. Also the buses plying only once a week can be always maintained in a good condition, and consequently, last longer. Under the rotation system, a bus-owner earns Rs. 50 per month—for working only four days in a month! If there were no rotation system, the monthly income from each bus would be less than Rs. 50 as there are far too many buses in this District!

These, in short, are the advantages of the rotation system. But there are disadvantages, too, and serious ones. Happily, it is possible to remove all these disadvantages and to so improve the rotation system as for it to be welcomed by every bus-owner in

Bombay who does not use his bus for a continuous period of three months (as in the monsoon) need not pay the police tax for these three months, while the West Khandesh Bus-owner, who has no adoption but to keep his bus idle on 190 days in a year, is compelled to pay tax for the whole year! Certainly a very good case for investigation by the Police and the Government!!!

Another serious disadvantage is that all buses no matter whether they are new models or old, are allowed to ply only once a week. Outwardly, this may denote "equality" and "uniformity" but actually, this is the greatest defect of the rotation system. Amongst owners, there are two extreme classes of men—the very conscientious and go-ahead owner who invests in a new bus every 3 or 4 years and the usually hard-up owner-driver who buys a second-hand bus and gets the last ounce of service from it until it literally falls to pieces on the road! And yet under the rotation system, these two kinds of bus-owners are granted the same privilege—that of plying their bus only once a week!! The result is that there is no inducement to the owners to go in for newer and better buses, and the West Khandesh District is now

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Indians In British Columbia

R. E. L. writes in "Manchester Guardian":

While examining some timber recently in British Columbia I was shown an old "dead fall." My companion, an Indian of the Douglas tribe, asked me to step off the trail we were following and showed it to me, with some pride: it was used by his grandfather about the middle of last century. It consisted of a framework of branches let into the side of a rock ravine, and a heavy log supported in such a manner that it would fall and break the back of any large animal attempting to take the bait placed within the framework. This type of trap has been prohibited by the Government, and Indians now follow the practice of the white man and use steel traps to catch fur-bearing animals.

Great changes have come into the lives of this tribe of Indians since their first contact with white people, dating from the Cariboo gold stampede of 1858. Many of them now work in the woods at the same occupations as white men; and on Sunday they play football or baseball, a team of Indians against the farmers who have invaded their ancient valley. Many of the younger ones have had the advantage of education; that is to say, they have been to the mission school and can read and write. By those who do not believe the process has accomplished any good these are called "cultus" Indians, and a cultus Indian is, according to them, a bad Indian. Undoubtedly the Indian loses some of his natural simplicity. For the Douglas Indians are by nature an unsophisticated, simple people, a laugh being ever near the surface.

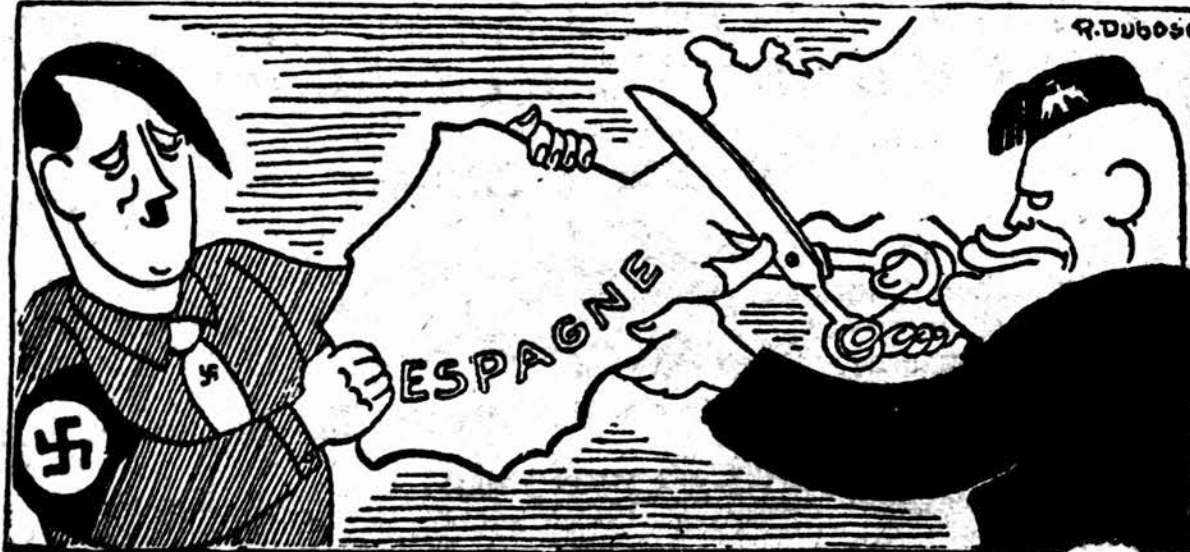
CAMP LIFE

They are best and happiest at any work entailing plenty of noise and action, such as rafting telegraph poles down a swift mountain river or loading them on a railway flat cars with block and tackle, to the accompaniment of much shouting and joking. The Indian is not difficult as a rule. He arrives in camp with squaw, family, blankets, pots and pans, all ready to settle down and go to work. He will have been given an order to buy groceries at the local general store, and may have been furnished with tent and cooking stove. These are about his only demands—these, and fair treatment.

Settling down is soon completed; the Indian is born to the forest and thoroughly versed in camp life. As for the squaw, household duties do not lie heavily upon her, leaving plenty of time for basket-making, an occupation akin to that of knitting among white women. A supply of materials is always kept on hand; roots of the red cedar tree, the bark of the wild cherry, and certain grasses are obtained by the men and seasoned for a year or more in advance. The squaws sit hour after hour weaving graceful patterns, interspersing the work with guttural monosyllabic chat. Later they dispose in the great city of their stocks of trays and baskets; or some ancient profiteer in the tribe will buy from all and sundry and take her chance of selling to advantage in the city.

There are high days and holidays, of which Empire Day is the most important, with horse-racing and other sports at the rancherie, as the native village is

THEIR WORK AND LIFE IN THE FORESTS



Humanite, Paris and European.
Rebel artillerymen are beating back Loyalist lines—Below,
"Symbolic Withdrawal."

called. And the employer must not count too certainly upon the return of his Indian gang in much under a week. Dominion Day, July 1, is observed in only less degree than Empire Day, this time at the home of another tribe some fifty miles farther inland. Of another nature are the all too frequent potlatches, or funeral ceremonies. All work is suspended for the potlatch, a beast is killed, and the dead man is speeded to the happy hunting ground in the traditional way.

Something between work and spree are the annual excursions to the strawberry fields and hop gardens of the Fraser River Valley. A couple of extra coaches are attached to the train, a longer stop is made at the rancherie, the shouting, laughing crowd with its camping equipment is taken on board, and down to the

sea they go to the music of mouth-organ and accordion. Five or six weeks latter the return journey is made by a somewhat tired but still noisy and happy band. Seldom do they return any richer, but what a wonderful time they had had!

In the autumn some who have joined the hop-picking gang find employment at the salmon hatchery close by. As the fish go upstream to spawn they are turned by the hatchery fence; the Indians, stationed in the water below, deftly catch them and throw them into pens. Once the eggs are abstracted the Indians are allowed to keep the salmon, which they dry under open sheds, with the smoke of the fragrant alder to keep flies away. No small item of the winter menu is thus provided, especially if work in the woods be scarce.

LANCASHIRE WIT IN COURT

A Judge's Story

Lancastrians raised their glasses to "the Duke of Lancaster" when they drank the health of the King at the annual dinner of the Association of Lancastrians in London. They sent a message of loyal greetings to the King, whose reply was read by Mr. Justice Atkinson, who presided.

Mr. Justice Atkinson pointed out that Lancashire has several judges on the Bench, but Yorkshire had none. He did not think that the South always appreciated the dry and natural wit of the true Lancastrian, and he went on to quote examples of Lancashire humour in court cases.

LANCASHIRE JURYMEN

Then there was the woman who was applying for damages against the Manchester City Corporation, having fallen off a tram. The evidence showed that it was the woman's own fault, and the judge therefore directed the jury of Lancastrians to return a verdict in favour of the corporation. Two minutes later, however, the jury returned with a verdict which was the exact opposite. On discreet inquiry it was found that the attitude taken by the jury was "look here tha'ere ruddy judge thinks its 'is job to decide this 'ere ruddy case. Well, we'll show 'im." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Justice Atkinson also showed how juries of Lancastrian men were careful to keep an eye on closing-time. There was the occasion, for example, when one jurymen had been able to persuade all the eleven others to his way of thinking. This was how he explained it. "Well, it was eleven to one against me, but I told 'em

I would sit there all night till they came round to my way of thinking and as it came near closing time, they come one by one and it did not make it any easier for 'em when I brought out my flask and had a swig."

THE WEDDING RING

Mr. Justice Atkinson thought that one reason why people in the South did not understand Lancashire better was the language difficulty. Once when he was going to his constituency in Lancashire a man entered the train who said he was going to Manchester to be married next day.

"He produced a wedding ring,"

WANTED MAKE-UP GIRLS

Girl make-up assistants are wanted at Alexandra Palace, where the B.B.C. are experimenting to make artists look natural on the television screen.

Applicants should have professional experience of make-up work in film studios, and of period and modern hairdressing.

Wardrobe knowledge will also count.

"It is a very exacting job".

"There are no rules for television make-up, so that people with film experience would probably have to start by unlearning a good deal.

"It calls for quick work and resourcefulness.

"The best make-up from our point of view would be black and white with shades of grey.

"We have tried this, but unfortunately it has such a depressing effect upon people that we have to use colour.

Miss Mary Allan, who is in

Christianity has not entirely conquered superstition. In 1929 in a timber camp far up the valley between the Coast and Cascade ranges a score or more of our Indians were at work; 1929 was the peak year of the telegraph-pole business, every-one was contended, and the work went with a swing. One evening a squaw sat basket-making in her cabin. She got up to put wood in the stove, and saw on the dirt floor a small black lizard some two inches long. She was petrified with fear for a while; then she called to the men around. Within an incredibly short time the men harnessed their wagons, loaded up squaws and paposes, and went on their way. The dreaded black lizard had driven them forth into the night. Twenty-five miles through the white mists along the river bank they drove, and soon after dawn they reached their village. The legend has, it appears, been handed down for many generations. The black lizard will eat out your heart.

Next day one of their number who did not believe the legend was sent back to the logging camp to bring in a lizard, safely bottled, for inspection by the old men of the tribe. What rites or ceremonies they would have performed to secure immunity cannot be told, for the lizard did not reach them. The unbeliever sat in the silence of the deserted cabin at the timber camp. As the hours passed he grew more and more nervous. Towards the small hours fear overtook him, he rushed from the cabin, and travelled through the night once more. The Indians never returned to that timber camp.

said Mr. Justice Atkinson. "and I remarked "Eighteen carat?" to which he replied, "I'm chewing gum. What the hell 'as it got to do with you?" (Loud laughter.)

Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice, referred to the "effortless superiority" of Lancashire as a county, and went on to say that there was never a moment when a moment when that association had so many members. "And there was never a moment," he added amid laughter, "when the members of this association were so prepared to pay their bills."

charge of all make-up and wardrobe at Alexandra Palace, has four assistants already at work. Two more are needed.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

Bill Of Lading In 2,048 B.C.?

The word "unexplored" scrolled across an empty space on a map is a challenge that men have never been able to resist. We may be certain that when the last square foot of Arctic waste or Central Asian desert has been charted there will be adventurous spirits with scheme for exploring the bed of a remote ocean or even—who knows?—one of the planets. Not all the great journeys of the world have been achieved by explorers, however. Take the old Testament account of Abraham's journey from Ur near the head of the Persian Gulf to Palestine and Egypt. He was travelling by a known route to the Promised Land and in the earliest times men usually had some equally clear-cut objective in view—new pastures for their flocks or the conquest of a rich neighbour.—writes C.N. in "John O' London."

THE FERTILE CRESCENT

The Abraham story is one of the earliest travel-records, and Sir, Leonard Woolley's reconstruction of the journey has been aptly placed at the beginning of a new part-work "The story of Exploration and Adventure," which Messrs. George Newnes are publishing in thirty-two fortnightly parts at a shilling each. Abraham did not venture to take the direct route across Arabia; he made a detour of more than four hundred miles along what was known as the Fertile Crescent, a huge arc of settled land stretching from Babylonia through the valleys of the Euphrates and Orontes to Syria. The old Testament attempts no description of the places and countries he passed through, but Sir Leonard points out that the geographical back-ground, was taken for granted. "Abraham knew precisely where he was going and how to go there, the names of the

Sir Leonard Woolley Unveils Mysteries Of Ur.

Volksabstimmung und Großdeutscher Reichstag

Stimmzettel

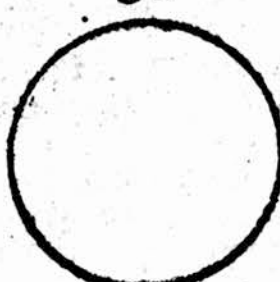
Siehe Sie mit der am 13. März 1938 vollzogenen

Wiedervereinigung Österreichs mit dem Deutschen Reich

einverstanden und stimmen Sie für die Liste unseres Führers

Adolf Hitler?

Ja



Nein



The German-Austrian plebiscite was held on April 10. The wording of the form which is to be used (as given above) runs: 'Do you agree with the union of Austria with the German Reich brought about on March 13, 1938, and do you vote for the list of our leader Adolf Hitler?'

places where he might expect to stay, and the length of the stages of his long journey." We have been too apt to assume that the inhabitants of the ancient world were necessarily ignorant of their neighbours.

Sir Leonard's excavations at Ur have shown that in the time of Abraham it must have had a population of about 250,000, huddled together in two-storeyed houses. Though it was the cen-

tre of a rich agricultural region it seems to have gained most of its wealth by trade. Among the discoveries is the bill of lading of a ship which discharged a cargo of gold, copper, hard-woods and fine stone on its wharves in 2048 B.C.

The next two chapters of this work transport us to our own times. Mr. F. Kingdon Ward writes of "A Journey Through the Tsangpo George," and Miss Rosi-

ta Forbes of "A Thousand Miles of Abyssinia." Mr. Kingdon Ward was accompanied on his journey to the gorge of the Tsangpo—the Brahmaputra of India—by Lord Cawdor, and their object was two fold—to bring specimens of Tibetan plants to England and to increase geographical knowledge of the country. The story of their discoveries reads like a fairy tale. They found a species of rhododendron which lies absolutely flat growing in closely woven mats on rocks barren of all other vegetation. The female porters had a bizarre way of enhancing their attractions they coated their faces with black varnish! Tibet is indeed an incredible country. At one point the travellers were met by an escort wearing red trousers tucked into high riding boots, heavy clacks with blue linings, and—grey Homburg hats. BEFORE THE ITALIANS, CAME

The fascinating account given by Miss Rosita Forbes of a journey in 1925 from Addis Ababa to Asmara helps to explain the collapse of the Abyssinian resistance in the Italian war. The Abyssinians, she says, have none of the qualities of the average mountaineer. "Typical of his dual nature, the sportsman and the gossip, the warrior and the drone, he carries a rifle and a parasol, but the former is usually dirty." And he is a very bad shot. She once saw a soldier miss a motionless guinea-fowl at fifteen yards!

The new part-work is exceptionally well illustrated, and such names as Sir Denison Ross, Bertram Thomas, Hamilton Rice, Evelyn Cheesman are sufficient recommendation in themselves. It should have a permanent place among standard books on exploration and travel. The general editor is Sir Percy Sykes.

Marriage-Aid Loans

Larger Children's Bonuses In Germany

BERLIN, (By Mail)

New measures in Germany to increase the population will make it possible for workpeople to obtain a larger income from the State in children's bonuses than they earn from their employment. Describing the measures which come into force next month, Herr Reinhardt, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, declared that parents earning not more than 8,000 marks a year would receive subsidies for their third and fourth children of ten marks monthly for the fifth and any further children of twenty marks monthly for each.

The minimum-sized family eligible for the subsidies is four, and payment is made up to the age of sixteen, and in special cases beyond. It can thus be seen that a workman earning 120 marks monthly who had ten children under the age of sixteen would obtain 140 marks monthly from the State, or more than he earned.

Herr Reinhardt gave some examples of the working of the new regulation, instancing a workman with 130 marks monthly and six children enjoying a State subsidy of sixty marks monthly, and of a salaried employee earning 400 marks monthly and with seven children receiving children's allowances of eighty marks monthly.

In a review of the existing measures employed by the State in the interest of its population

policy Herr Reinhardt declared that since 1933 the Government had granted 900,000 marriage-aid loans, the sum involved being 900,000,000 marks. The average loan amounted to 700 marks and the highest to 1,000 marks. These loans can be extinguished if the families of the parents receiving them are sufficiently numerous.

Herr Reinhardt also announced that daughters from large families in poor circumstances would in future get a larger loan on marriage than girls from small families.

He added that in the five years 1933-37 460,000 more marriages had been concluded than in the years 1928-32. He stated that according to an expert computation 1,200,000 more children had been born during the years 1934-37 than would have been the case if the number of marriages and their fruitfulness had remained the same as in 1933. Since October, 1935, grants had been made to 560,000 poor families at a cost of 185,000,000 marks 3,000,000 children benefitting to an extent of 62 marks each.

These grants are made once only. Like the marriage-aid loans, they are made in vouchers for goods and not in cash, and their purpose is to provide furniture or clothes for the needy children.

Since the summer of 1936, Herr Reinhardt stated, regular monthly allowance of ten marks had been made to parents of 300,000 poor children, and since October, 1937, the number in receipt of this monthly sum had been increased to 500,000.

JAPAN'S PLIGHT

At War Japan burns the economic candle at both ends. Its sinful flicker will set off the bomb-shell of social revolution in Japan. She must come to swift decisions and conclusions. Even a losing war, if it is an extended one,

favours China. Her national unification, begun auspiciously before the outbreak of hostilities, will be forged into the unbeatable and revolutionary power of 450,000,000 people united in a war for national independence. —Harry Gannes in "When China Unites" (Dent.)

The Bombay Chronicle

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UNOFFICIAL MOVEMENT

Scouting has always been a non-official movement throughout the world and even Indian National Scouting should be no exception to this rule. A brief statement of the Premier of Madras has been recently published stating that the Government would prefer to take scouting under its control if the various Associations in India do not find some way of coming together. No arguments have been suggested for the promise of this novel adventure, nor can we see any advantage resulting from it. There are innumerable advantages for scouting remaining a non-official movement. First it must enjoy universal support as a youth movement for the benefit of all children. Its ideals are universal and international, though they can be applied directly to national needs. Its control by the Government will reduce much of the public support and in times of stress the movement may fall into darker days than those experienced by the B.P. Movement at the present day. Secondly scouting is a system of training for the young. In the circumstances it requires specially trained leadership and the selection of that leadership must be left to the public rather than possibly a party Government. The undemocratic organisation of the B.P. Movement led the growth of reactionary, and mediocre leadership which is mainly responsible for the present miserable plight of the B.P. Movement. Thirdly the interference of Government would remove a heavy burden of responsibility from the shoulders of the public. This is in no way desirable for the interests of the public are best served when they share its administration and shape its ideals. Because a Congress Government is in the saddle, therefore, it will not be in the interests of the country to hand over to it all non-official organisations. The Congress has not yet won complete independence and in the march towards that goal there may be intervening periods when repression and the opponents of the country may have even their brief innings. A reactionary minority may hand over the destiny of a Provincial Scout Association to the General Headquarters of the B.P. Movement which may continue to breathe hard and gasp for existence for some time before it dies its natural death.

I am sure that the suggested move of the Madras Premier will not find favour with any responsible minority in the country and, perhaps the Working Committee of the Congress may consider it worth while to formulate a uniform policy on the Scout Movement to the entire country.

The Premier of Bombay, who is a member of the National Scout Executive, is as keen as the Madras Minister for the achievement of unity in the Scout world. In this he has shared the aspirations of the National Association who made the first move to request the Seva Samiti to call the All-India Conference. The Executive of the I. N. S. A. has continually helped to bring about unity by giving every possible and legitimate opportunity to the B.P. Provincial Council to arrive at a reasonable and amicable agreement between the

two Associations. And this goodwill of the I. N. S. A. has been rewarded in full measure by the bold, realistic and national attitude of the B.P. Provincial Council which is now practically an independent association. There is no reason why the same unity should not be possible in Madras, especially when there are men like K. Sanjiva Kamath and Dr. Arundale to help the cause of unity unless other organisations directly or indirectly desire to thwart national ideals and principles.

Unity Not Worth Having

The entire country must understand that whilst there is a possibility of unity on the basis of nationalism, there is also the possibility that the national associations will summarily reject any proposal for a unity which is not worth having. The public must know that the B.P. General Headquarters, representing practically nobody except the Viceroy as the Chief Scout of India, has been making impossible demands. It has been insisting on letting Scouting remain an Imperialist Movement, it has been insisting to let the girlhood of India remain at the tender mercy of those who have fostered themselves on our unfortunate sisters without the least public support behind them and it has even lately revived the controversy on the Chief Scout though that question was given a decent burial at the time of the First Round Table Conference.

The endeavours of the national associations for unity have been more sincere and earnest than is known to the public. It was an act of supreme friendliness on their part to agree to sit on the table with those who did not in the slightest way represent even the B.P. Scouts of India whose loyalty to the Motherland we can and we shall never question. It was only in the interest of this dear boyhood of our country who had been for two decades victimised by the Imperial Scout Movement, that the representatives of the Indian Associations agreed to discuss the future of the scout movement with the representatives of the Viceroy and the Governors and their Executive nominees in the various Provinces. The public should never forget that if the unity move fails, and let us hope even yet it will not fail, then it falls only for one reason—that the B.P. Scouts whose imaginary numbers go up to thousands were not represented by their accredited representatives.

Unity Is There.

Further if the unity move fails then let it be fully realised that not a single self-respecting Indian boy or girl will agree to remain in the Imperial Association when the call of the Motherland and the national banner will strike irresistibly the hearts of our children appealing for one supreme loyalty, the loyalty to our Motherland. In that case the National Scout Movement will remain the only organisation in the majority of the Province and States of India, challenging any other movement to win over the loyalty of our boys and girls to Reaction and to Imperialism by which will be meant Disloyalty to our Motherland. The unity we

shall thus achieve will be a unity pure in its ideals, national to the core, unhampered by the weighty considerations of personalities bound hand and foot to Imperial vested interests.

A Fervent Appeal

At last the initial movement in the Scout World has arrived. The I. N. S. A., in spite of innumerable difficulties, took up on behalf of the Indian youth the challenge that Lord Baden-Powell hurled at India. He came to India and during a brief stay met only the scouts of India. Seeing the Scouts of the B. P. Association, he found Indian lacking in health and honour. It was an abject confession of the miserable failure of his Association which had functioned for well nigh two decades in India. The I. N. S. A. took up the challenge and is willing to prove that Indian children, left to our management, will develop to be the true Indian citizens that genuine scouting seeks to create. In this bold front the I. N. S. A. was singularly happy and fortunate to secure the bold assistance of the Seva Samiti, which, at the clarion call of its Motherland, has always come forward to assert its patriotism and its noble idealism. To-day the National Movement moves forward. It is stronger than ever before, and with the blessings of our Motherland behind it, it shall move from strength to strength, invincible because of its single Might, it represents the true and national inclinations and ideals of the boys and girls of In-

dia. The I. N. S. A. appeals most fervently, and this appeal is echoed from the hearts of thousands of our children in the Indian Scout Movement, to stand by a great national asset. Whatever we may succeed to achieve, we succeed because of our single loyalty to our Motherland. That Motherland demands that every Scout and Guide in India will take a pledge on the 1st of May that he and she will only belong to a National Institution and let us hope no one will remain to prove our want of self-respect, our want of uncompromising love for our country, and our incapacity to stand by those who against tremendous odds fight for the cause of national institutions. And the same appeal goes to every Indian parent, educationist and leader of youths. Let them help our children and guide them and cajole them to understand the need of national unity in all our national endeavours.

The Karanjya Camp.

All scouts who are attending the Karanjya camp from the 1st to 4th of May are requested to meet on Thursday, 28th April, at 4-30 p. m., at the Fellowship School when instructions will be given. The camp fee is Rs. 3/-. Scouters are welcome to join the camp and accompany their boys. No one will be admitted to the camp if he applies after the 28th.

RECENT ADVANCES IN TEXTILES

Creaseless Fabrics

Dress linens and cotton voiles that have lost their tendency to crease were among the triumphs in textile production shown by Tootal Broadhurst Lee in a review of improvements that have been achieved during the past ten years. The story about the crease-resisting process was interesting and came briefly to this, that because wool, which resists creasing, is an animal fibre, and materials like cotton and linen which crease readily come from vegetable fibres, scientists realised that the remedy should be to inject a little animal life into cotton and linen.

The "animal" chosen, it seems, was synthetic resin, and the proof of its effectiveness was demonstrated by four girls wearing blue linen frocks, or red voile evening coats, who had been sitting listening to a lecture for some time. When they walked among the company it was seen that the coat and frock of the old type of material had creased, while those treated by the new method remained smooth and fresh-looking. This was good news.

Various other improvements that have been made in these fabrics during the past ten years were mentioned; the high degree in fastness of colour, the great variety of shades and of printed effects, the mechanical shrinkage processes used by bleachers and

LORD DERBY AND LADS' CLUBS

Making A 1 Men

Lord Derby, opening the new premises of Gorton (Manchester) Lads' Club, spoke of his connection with the National Playing Fields Association, and said that today there was actually more shortage of playgrounds in the country than in the towns. In the old days the children could play on the roads and their wide grass verges. They were not ideal, but they were playgrounds. Today that was no longer possible because of the great increase in fast road traffic. This made the forming of clubs such as theirs all the more necessary.

"We are now indulging in this country in an attempt to create A1 men from C3 men. Nobody had it brought more forcibly before him than I had when I was recruiting the enormous percentage of C3 men there was in the country. There was probably nothing we could do to make them into A1 men, but what we could do was to see that the youth of the country should never be allowed to arrive at that stage, and see that they became A1 men. We could do that in many ways, and I believe this new wave of physical training will do a great deal for the youth of the country."

finishers which have reduced to small proportions the liability of materials to shrink.

WHY MAHATMA MEETS JINNAH

EIRE'S NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Hyde Accepts Nomination

DUBLIN, April 23.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, Professor of Irish, of the National University, has accepted the agreed nomination to the Presidency of Eire, offered to him in a joint letter from Mr. De Valera and Mr. Cosgrave.

It is understood, that Alderman Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who proposed to stand as Independent, has decided to withdraw his candidature.—Reuter.

ITALY'S ABYSSINIAN EMPIRE

New Allies In Britain's Game

KAUNAS, (Lithuania), April 23.

It is reliably reported that the countries of the Balkan Alliance, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have decided to align themselves with Britain, on the question of recognition of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

TIGHTENING ANTI-SEMITIC MEASURES

VIENNA, April 23.

The Jewish shops in Vienna are compelled to affix notices showing that they are Jewish owned.

In some cases, the word "Jews" has been placed on shop windows.

This step is regarded as indicating the intensification of anti-Semitic measures.—Reuter.

JEAN BATTEN'S RECORD BROKEN

Broadbent Lands At Lympne

LONDON, April 23.

Broadbent landed at Lympne at 22-52 B.S.T. beating Miss Jean Batten's record by 12 hours and 53 minutes.—Reuter.

Underground Stay-In Strike!

Three Thousand Workers Remain In Mine For Two Days

PATNA: April 22.

ABOUT 3,000 OPERATIVES OF A COPPER MINE, NEAR GHAT-SILA, IN SINGHBHUM, WENT ON A STAY-IN STRIKE UNDERGROUND FOR TWO DAYS, ACCORDING TO A REPORT RECEIVED HERE.

THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE IS STATED TO BE, 'INTER ALIA' AN ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN UNDERGROUND WORKER.

The strikers are reported to have come out when some prominent men, who championed their cause, advised them to do so. A meeting was later held, which passed resolutions protesting against the Management's "indifference" in not punishing the "offenders."

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, accompanied by two members of the Bihar Assembly, are leaving to-night to attempt to effect a settlement of the strike prevailing in the Kumar Dhubi Mills.—A. P.

Gandhiji On His Mission Of Unity

Will Leave No Stone Unturned To Achieve Hindu-Muslim Concord And Amity

"WE ARE FRIENDS, NOT STRANGERS"

"I may not leave a single stone unturned to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. God fulfils himself in strange ways. He may, in a manner least known to us both, fulfil himself through the interview and open a way to a honourable understanding between the two communities. It is in that hope that I am looking forward to the forthcoming talk. We are friends, not strangers."

Thus says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a statement on his forthcoming interview with Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

WARDHA, April, 23

The following is the text of the Statement:—

"I observe that the forthcoming interview between Shri. Jinnah and me is not only attracting very wide attention but it is also inducing high hopes amongst some. Then there are friends who gravely warn me against this visit and against building any hope on the interview."

"It is better, therefore, for me to take the public into my confidence and tell them why and how I am waiting upon Shri Jinnah on the 28th instant."

"He has himself published my first letter to him showing my attitude on the question of communal unity which is dear to me as life itself. In that letter I clearly stated that all before me was darkness and that I was praying for light. If anything the darkness has deepened and the prayer become intenser."

"Add to this the fact that for causes some of which I know and some I do not, for the first time in my public and private life, I seem to have lost self-confidence. I seem to have detected a flaw in me which

is unworthy of a votary of truth and Ahimsa.

SELF-INTROSPECTION

"I am going through a process of self introspection the results of which I cannot foresee. I find myself for the first time during the past 50 years in a slough of despond. I don't consider myself fit for negotiations or any such thing for the moment."

"There is no need for any speculation as to the cause of my despondency. It is purely internal. It comes from within. It must be now clear that if I regarded the forthcoming interview as between two politicians, I should not entertain it in my present depression. But I approach it in no political spirit."

"I approach it in a prayerful and religious spirit, using the adjective in its broadest sense. My Hinduism is not sectarian. It includes all that I know to be best in Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism. I approach politics as everything else in religious spirit. Truth is my religion and Ahimsa is the only way of its realisation."

IN WHAT CAPACITY

"I have rejected once for all the doctrine of the sword, the secret stabbings of innocent persons, the speeches I read in the papers are hardly the things leading to peace or an honourable settlement. Again I am not approaching the forthcoming interview in any representative capacity."

"I have purposely divested myself of any such. If there is to be any formal negotiations it will be between the President of the Congress and the President of the Muslim league. Nor do I approach this as a Hindu. Orthodox Hinduism will most assuredly repudiate me. I therefore, go as a lifelong worker in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. It has been my passion from early youth. I count some of the noblest of Muslims as my friends. I have a devout daughter of Islam as more than daughter to me. She lives for that unity and would cheerfully die for it. I had the son of the late Muazzin of the Juma Masjid of Bombay as a staunch inmate of the Ashram."

"I have not met a nobler man. His morning Azam in the Ashram rings in my ears. I write these lines during mid night. It is for

I'm Not Likely To Live Long

But Whatever Time I Have Will Be Spent In Release Of Detenus, Says Gandhiji

Gandhiji's concern for the Bengal detenus and his views on hunger strike by political prisoners is the subject matter of a note by Mr. Mahadev Desai in to-day's "Harijan."

Mr. Desai gives the gist of Gandhiji's reply to the detenus whom he interviewed in the Alipore Jail some time ago.

"There should be no hunger-strike," said Gandhiji to the detenus, "on any account. Though there are circumstances conceivable in which a hunger-strike may be justified, hunger-strike in order to secure release or redress of grievances is wrong. And if you resort to it whilst I am carrying on negotiations, you will clip my wings. But why think of a hunger-strike when you have got me as a good substitute for a hunger-strike? My days are numbered. I am not likely to live long, maybe I may live a year or little more; and let me tell you that much of that time is going to be given in order to secure your release. I want to see you discharged before I die. That is the word I am giving to you, and I want you to give me your word that so long as I live to work for you, you will not go on hunger-strike. I cannot have peace or comfort so long as I have not secured your discharge. You have to believe what I say. Man believes and lives. My function is not that of a lawyer but of a humanitarian and a votary of non-violence. Non-violence will not spread so long as you prisoners are kept in prison, and that is why I have staked my life for the mission. No thought, therefore, of hunger-strike please." The word, needless to say, was given.—A. P.

MOBILISATION TO CHECK FRANCO'S ADVANCE.

BARCELONA: April 23.

In order to check General Franco's southward advance, along the coast, the Republicans have decreed the mobilisation of every male from 18 to 45 years of age in the Province of Castellon.—Reuter.

such reasons that I wait on Sree Jinnah

FRIENDS, NOT STRANGERS

"I may not leave a single stone unturned to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. God fulfils himself in strange ways. He may, in a manner least known to us both, fulfil himself through the interview and open a way to an honourable understanding between the two communities. It is in that hope that I am looking forward to the forthcoming talk. We are friends, not strangers."

"It does not matter to me that we see things from different angles of vision. I ask public not to attach any exaggerated importance to the interview. But I ask all lovers of communal peace to pray that God of truth and love may give us both the right spirit and the right word and use us for the good of the dumb millions of India."—A. P.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wealthy Sunni businessman of Bombay, bachelor, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, highly educated, father holding very high post, desires marrying respectable modern or orthodox Muslim girl in Bombay. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Write Box No 10007-A. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Salesman for sewing machine knowing mechanism and embroidery zigzag work. Apply Hindustan Sewing Machine Corporation, Amraoti. (10128)

Wanted a fully qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse and Midwife for the Satara District Nursing Association, Satara, Pay Rs. 40 (forty) only. Apply before the 1st of May 1938, with testimonials stating experience, age, caste etc., to the Civil Surgeon, Satara. (8406)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Airy Rooms, Blocks and workshop godown at cheap rents. near G.I.P. Rly. Station, Dadar, "Madhav Wady," Naigaum Cross Road. Apply to Mehtaji or Bhalya there. (10146)

Daily at 5 P. M.
Sat, Sunday & Holidays
2 P. M. & 5 P. M.

**WADIA'S
LUTAROO
LALNA**
Featuring
NADIA
ALSO
HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL
LAMINGTON

68. FLATS TO LET

Churchgate Reclamation Swastik Court, Luxurious Modern Flats, three bedrooms, beautiful scenery and westerly breezes, rents 180 to 200. Apply owner, top floor, Telephone 26968. (10139)

BOARDING & COACHING

Students' Home (in Bombay Suburb) provides special coaching for all boarders, Natural Auto Education Plan for youngsters till Gujarat IV Standard Examination. Limited accommodation. Inform:—Nandkishor Majmudar. Round Building, Bombay 2, Tele. 24160. (10113)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleanses teeth, prevents decay, hardens gums, cures pyorrhoea, etc. Agent: M. Khairulla, 100, Pakmodea, Bombay, 3. (10073)

Paralysis Oil—A specific remedy for Paralysis Epilepsy, Nervous Weakness, Pains and Rheumatic Affections, of Joints and Muscles. 1-4 Karnatak Trading Co., Bombay, 7, Stockist: Popular Pharmacy. (10078)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Slakot City. (10081)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms to:—Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana. (10121)

422. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIERS

Amazing price reduction in English and American His Master's Voice Radios 35 per cent. discount on 1938 models also radio repairing at moderate rates. Hemdev Radio Co. 381, Lamington Road. (10140)

B. Com. Examination Results

Second Class

The following candidates have got second class:

J. R. Bisney, R. K. Joshi, N. K. Kanga, K. H. Kapadia, K. P. Patel M. P. Sampat, N. J. Chokshi, B. D. Desai, M. B. Desai, V. V. K. Kamath, J. H. Mehta, P. V. Patankar, S. M. Saklecha, P. J. Patwardhan.

Pass

The following are the passed candidates:

M. J. Dandekar, R. T. Desai, G. S. Gokhale, H. B. Gonsalves, M. D. Haladwala, K. H. Kapadia, B. D. Lakhanpal, P. B. Mehta, D. L. Patel S. P. Patel, K. R. Paymaster, S. J. Tata, K. S. Trivedi, L. G. Trivedi B. R. Udyaver, R. Barreto, V. V. Bhonde, K. K. Chhugani, T. R. Dabak, G. V. Daffapur D. C. Daga G. C. Dikshit, R. K. Doshi, P. J. Dotiwala, H. H. Karachiwala, C. N. Menon, M. H. Phadnis, C. D. Shah, L. N. Shah, K. C. Simon, K. Sundararaja Iyengar, S. B. Vani P. B. Vyas, N. P. Ralkar, P. L. Dave.

PASSED IN ADDITIONAL

SPECIAL SUBJECT

The following candidates have passed in an additional special subject:—

Bhondiwad, Anant Balvantrao; Bhaye, Madhao Basudeo and Shah, Kastoorbhai Chandulal.

COMMERCE PRIZE

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce prize is awarded to Patwardhan, Pandharinath Jagannath.

POLICE IGNORE BAN ON TRICOLOUR

Shivpura Hoists National Flag Every Day

BANGALORE, April 21.

The hoisting of the National Flag is being carried on every day at Shivpura—the town where the special session of the Mysore State Congress Convention was held recently—under the auspices of the newly started Satyagraha Ashram.

Every morning a "Prabhat Pheri" procession is taken out, followed by the hoisting of the National Flag by the leaders. Brief speeches are also made on the occasion.

So far, the Police have not interfered in the hoisting of the National Flag, which had been prohibited by an order of the District Magistrate of Mysore.—United Press.

TENSION IN JUBBULPORE

Muslims demand Lifting Of Ban On "Chehal-lam" Procession

JUBBULPORE: April 22.

As a protest against the promulgation of orders under Section 144 in Jubbulpore, in connection with the forthcoming "Chehal-lam" the Muslims have decided to abandon all their processions. The authorities were willing to grant licences, the Muslims demand a complete withdrawal of the orders.

A procession which was arranged for this evening was not taken out.

In the meantime the authorities are taking exceptionally strong precautions to maintain

Int. Com. Examination Results

Second Class

The following candidates have got second class.

E. Y. Allana, D. M. Bhatia, P. V. Bhavsar, C. L. Buch, Sarala Keshav Chaudhari, D. D. Datar, O. G. Gandhi, J. R. Jani, G. V. Kapadia, S. H. T. Khoja, Phiroza Earach Lalkaka, S. A. Mecklai, K. L. Mehta, S. R. Modi, I. M. Nanavati, N. C. Parikh, K. M. Patel, V. N. Rajji, M. G. Sabnis, N. L. Sanghvi, J. C. Saraiya, S. M. Shah, C. A. Thakkar, R. V. Vora.

Pass

Following are the passed candidates:

WHOLE EXAMINATION

K. U. Barodia, P. M. Battliwalla, B. J. Bhatt, B. M. Bhatt, R. N. Bhatt, V. S. Bhawe, S. P. Bodhanwala, J. S. Chanduwadia, R. R. Chitnis, K. N. Dady, K. C. Dalal, M. L. Dalal, C. D. Dave, S. M. Dave, G. A. Desai, H. D. Desai, V. C. Desai, K. N. Divecha, R. C. Doshi, A. M. Fernandes, F. R. Ghyara, R. P. Godbole, V. R. Hiremath, B. G. Joshi, N. B. Joshi, N. D. Kanbi, B. H. Kanya, K. M. Kapadia V. L. Kara, I. D. Khandwala, J. V. Kotwal, R. L. Liliwa, F. Mascarenhas, M. C. Mashruwala, N. S. Mehta, R. B. Motivala, J. B. Motwani, V. L. Murdeshwar, M. D. Navare, H. D. Pandit, B. G. Pandya, K. M. Parikh, V. T. Parikh, A. H. Patel, B. B. Patel, C. C. Patel, D. G. Patel, H. F. Patel, J. B. Patel, S. G. Patel, H. H. Pathak, S. C. Pathak, V. S. Patker, R. B. Pednekar, B. S. Prayag, K. J. Rajda, B. N. Shah, B. K. Shah, C. G. Shah, K. M. Shah, M. B. Shah, R. M. Shah, R. M. Shah, S. J. Shah, V. V. Shah, H. M. Shukla, S. S. Somani, C. V. Shrinivasrao, P. G. Talajia, N. R. Talati, A. M. Thaker, I. M. Thaker, D. R. Trivedi, S. P. Udyawer, U. V. Vadodia, N. N. Vasa, J. P. Vaywala, M. P. Vazifdar, R. Venkatasubramoneyar, M. G. Virkud.

PART EXAMINATION

T. M. Arali, R. Assur, K. L. Bhatt, M. G. Bhatt, N. C. Butala, M. Davalia, D. H. Desai, M. M. Gandhi, M. P. Jai, P. L. Jani, D. H. Kapadia, S. A. Khimji, H. P. Kumbhani, P. K. Lalwani, B. M. Lavingia, S. N. Mujmudar, S. C. Marfatia, K. J. Medhora, H. S. Mehta, M. G. Mehta, S. B. Morche, A. N. Munshi, V. M. Nadkarni, K. R. Nagori, H. J. Naik, M. N. Parikh N. S. Parikh, B. V. Patel, G. C. Patel G. J. Patel, G. G. Patel, K. S. Patel, K. P. Patel, N. M. Patel, N. L. Patel, R. F. Patel, P. S. Pawar, K. C. Shah, N. G. Shah, N. S. Shah, R. M. Shah, R. N. Shah, S. M. Shah, T. C. Shah, V. H. Shah, V. V. Shah, N. M. Thaker, B. A. Trivedi, N. M. Trivedi, R. G. Trivedi, R. B. Vaidya, L. D. Vasa.

APPEARING IN ACCOUNTANCY ONLY

G. G. Admane, P. G. Bhatt, N. S. Dashottar, N. M. Dave, D. R. Desai, J. S. T. Dharmaraj, M. M. Divan, A. M. Gandhi, M. S. Gandhi, Gool Cawasji Gorwalla, H. U. Joshi K. K. Mehta, M. P. Pandit, V. J. Parekh, D. L. Patel, R. L. Patel, V. K. Pawar, S. K. Shah, P. H. Thakar,

The Mangaldas Hariballabhdas Commerce Scholarship has been awarded to Bhavsar, Purushottam Vallardes; Sir James Begbie Scholarship in advanced Banking to Mehta, Kanubhai Lalubhai; and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Commerce Scholarship to Shah, Shashikant Maneklal.

peace in the City.

As a result of negotiations which the Deputy Commissioner had yesterday, most of the Hindus remained indoors to-day and several shops were closed on the route of the processions.

The police are patrolling the city.—A.P.

Terms Of Anglo-Irish Agreement

Penal Duties On Irish Agricultural Products To Be Abolished

DUBLIN, April 23. A surprise has been created here by an official announcement of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. There is no official hint with regard to the terms, but it is learnt from a reliable source that penal duties on Irish agricultural produce are being abolished, that Irish tariffs are being scaled down in favour of British manufactures, that Britain be given the monopoly of the Irish market for certain goods and the disputed five million sterling annuities be settled on the understanding that the Irish Government will spend certain annual sums on defence whilst a certain small annual payment (half a million sterling is mentioned) will be made to Britain.—Reuter

PROPOSALS FOR RE-ORGANISATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY

President Of Board Of Trade To Announce Govt. Decision Shortly

LONDON, April 22. Parliamentary correspondents in newspapers anticipate early announcement by the President of the Board of Trade, after the Parliament reassembles on next Tuesday of Government's decision regarding enabling legislation in connexion with the proposals for the reorganization of cotton industry, which has been subject of several interviews over recent months between Mr. Oliver Stanley and representatives of Lancashire interests.

Queen Mother Returns

London. Queen Mary who spent the Easter at Windsor Castle with the King and the Queen returned to London this afternoon.

Kings' Message To Australian Cricketers

The King has sent a message to Luncheon of Institute of Journalists at which Australian cricketers were guests to-day welcoming them and hoping their first season in Britain since his accession might prove very enjoyable. Message was also read from Lord Baldwin.

Red Cross Conference

The International Red Cross Conference to be held in London from June 24 will be attended by delegates of over sixty nations. The Duke of Gloucester will preside at the opening session at Saint James Palace. There will be thanksgiving service in Saint Pauls Cathedral at the close of the meeting which last took place in London in 1927.

Increasing Decline In Population

"Unless the present decline in population is checked there will be 12,000,000 fewer French people in fifty years' time, writes the 'Sunday Express' in mail week. "Is the conclusion of the newspaper Le Matin, commenting on an appeal issued by the French National Alliance for Combating Depopulation. If present trends of births and deaths continue, France's population will decline annually by 126,000 in 1945, 229,000 in 1967, 429,000 in 1988."

MILITARY CALLED OUT AT LUCKNOW

8 Victims Of Riot Die In Hospital

LUCKNOW, April 23. As reports of stray assaults in lanes and eye-lanes are pouring in, military was called out at about 9 this morning to guard the affected areas. It is reported that eight injured in the last night's riot succumbed to injuries in hospital.—United Press.

MILITARY'S PRESENCE HAS SALUTARY EFFECT

33 Arrested: 90 Injured

LUCKNOW, April 23. The local Civil and Military authorities deny that military was called out this morning in connection with the Shia-Sunni riot in the City. They contend that it was a part of their pre-arranged programme to parade in Lucknow City on April 23rd but their incidental presence in the City had a salutary effect on the rioters and inspired confidence in the peace-loving public. So far 33 persons have been arrested in connection with the riots. The number of injured has mounted to ninety.—United Press.

Section 144 Promulgated In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 23. Kunwar Jasbir Singh, District Magistrate, has promulgated an order under Section 144 to all Muslims in the limits of Lucknow Municipality prohibiting for a period of fifteen days the assembling of more than five persons, but not to apply to Muslims collecting at a mosque or other public place for worship under special license. Further, no Muslim shall frequent a street or public place between the hours of 7-30 p.m. and 5-30 a.m.

Another order has been issued to the general public prohibiting the printing, publication or circulation of such report, statement or rumour by written words, newspapers or leaflets for a period of one month which are likely to cause fear and alarm to the public, whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against human life or public tranquillity.

Several Congress M.L.A.'s are touring the affected areas with the object of restoring and bringing about peaceful atmosphere.—A.P.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE

20 Bodies Recovered: No Hope Of Recovery Of Remaining 21?

GRUNDY (Virginia), April 23. At least 50 coalminers are feared to be dead in an explosion due to the accumulation of coal dust at the entrance of the shaft trapping 25 men below. Nine bodies have hitherto been recovered.

(LATER).—It is established that 41 were below at the time of the explosion. Twenty bodies have been hitherto recovered from the debris. There is scant hope of any of the remaining miners being alive.—Reuter.

British Freighter Runs Aground

BOSTON, April 24. The British freighter 'City of Salisbury' ran aground in the harbour with a cargo of snakes, monkeys and birds from India.—Reuter.

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN'S SINGULAR LOSS

K. C. V. O. Insignia Twice Stolen

Twice within a year Sir William Reid Dick, R.A., the famous sculptor, has been robbed of the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

He told the Marylebone magistrate about it recently.

Leslie Fenimore Drewe, twenty-six-year-old store-keeper, of Cornwall-road, Notting Hill, W., pleaded not guilty to charges of stealing the insignia, a set of miniature medals and an antique pistol, worth £22, from Sir William's house at Malda Vale, and to receiving the insignia knowing it to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained. He was remanded on his own bail in £20.

Sir William said that on March 6, about 10-15 p.m., his son reported that some articles in a bedroom had been disturbed. They went on to Sir William's room and found that the insignia, six miniature medals and an antique revolver had disappeared.

Sir William added that he valued the insignia at £16 17s. The original had been stolen last year, and he had to replace it with a duplicate.

CHOLERA AT HARDWAR

Latest Figures

HARDWAR, April 23. The Mela Officer, Hardwar, wires that the following are the figures of fresh seizures of cholera at Hardwar, during the last three days:—

20th April: 20 seizures, 21st April: 4 seizures, 22nd April: 3 seizures.—A. P.

HUGE SPANISH CASUALTIES

Official List

ROME, April 23. It is officially announced, that 67 officers were killed and 218 wounded in Spain, and 463 men were killed and 2,264 wounded, during the period from March 9 to April 20.

Fifteen are described as missing. It is stated that the Legionaries took 10,000 prisoners during the same period.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS AVERTED

CAIRO, April 23. Premier Mohammad Mahmud Pasha has decided to resign, following disagreement with Aly Pasha Maher, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, regarding the composition of the Ministry, according to well-informed sources.

The disagreement arose from the Premier's proposals to make the Ministry more adequately representative of the groups forming the Parliamentary Majority in the New Chamber of Deputies.

The Premier's proposals mean jettisoning the members of the Cabinet, favoured by King Farouk (LATER).—The Premier has resolved his differences with the palace at the last moment and is not resigning.—Reuter.

DISCUSSING ABYSSINIAN QUESTION

LONDON, April 23. Viscount Halifax receives the League Secretary General at the Foreign Office, on April 26, to discuss details of the League meeting on May 9, at which Britain will be raising the question of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

"Panay" Incident Closed

Japan Pays £442,000 To America As Compensation

TOKIO, April 22. Indemnity equivalent to approximately £442,000 demanded by the United States Government for the sinking of the "Panay" has been paid by Japan.

A cheque made out of Mr. Cordell Hull was handed over by the Japanese Foreign Office to the Counsellor of the United States Embassy.

The indemnity comprises £389,000 for property losses and £53,000 for death and personal injury.

A Foreign Office statement says that upon the conclusion of this payment the "Panay" affair was amicably and satisfactorily settled.—Reuter.

RECRUITMENT FOR AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Hoare's Appeal To Bishops For Help

LONDON, April 22. With the object of enlisting the goodwill of the Church in recruitment for air raid precaution work, Sir Samuel Hoare has written to Bishops appealing to them to assist in the immediate appeal for volunteers and to keep opportunities for communal service of this kind continually in the thoughts of the people.

RANCHI HELD UP

P. and O. Ranchi which was due to leave for Yokohama in the afternoon from King George V Docks, has been held up owing to engine defect.

Passengers who are already aboard will be transferred to another ship. It has been arranged for the passengers for Bombay to travel by the 'Viceroy of India' sailing to-morrow and others for further east to join the 'Rajputana' sailing on April 26.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

KING IN CAR COLLISION

LONDON, April 23. As His Majesty was being driven from London, this afternoon, the royal car was involved in a collision with a private saloon, near the main gates of Windsor Castle. The bumpers of both cars were interlocked. His Majesty was not hurt and remained in his car which continued on its way after a delay of some minutes.

JAPANESE ADVANCE CHECKED

HANKOW, April 23. The Japanese advance to a big battle North of Hsuehchow has now been checked, according to Chinese claims. Some lost ground has been recovered after a successful counter-attack, and the Chinese forces are pressing North towards Yihhsien.

HORE-BELISHA RECEIVED BY DUCE

ROME, April 23. Mr. Hore-Belisha was received by Signor Mussolini this afternoon. Earlier, he had been a guest of honour at a luncheon given by Count Ciano.—Reuter.

CEASE WORK IN JAPANESE MINES

Lohia's Call To Indians In Malaya

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

While young Japanese on bicycles distributed among Chinese residents in the North Bridge Road area anti-Chiang Kai Shek pamphlets, young Indians distributed among their community leaflets urging overseas Indians to refrain from helping the Japanese in any way. The six-page pamphlet issued by the Japanese criticises General Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuomintang Government, lauds Japan's civilising mission in China and stresses that Japan has no desire to violate China's territorial integrity. "Japan is always friendly with the Chinese nation," the pamphlet says, "The Chinese should keep their eyes open in their work for their country."

THE OBJECT.

The Chinese vernacular press characterises the spreading of this propaganda as an attempt to shatter the bonds of loyalty between overseas Chinese and the Chinese Government, at the same time wrecking the increasingly important China Relief Fund campaign. The Indian pamphlet was printed in Allahabad and is signed by Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Foreign Secretary of the Indian National Congress. It advocates an active boycott of Japanese goods and requests Indians to refrain from working in Japanese iron mines in Malaya. The following are extracts:—

INDIA'S SYMPATHY TOWARDS CHINA.

"It is well-known to you that Imperialist Japan unjustly invaded the ancient country of China and caused damage to life and property, China and India have always been friendly from very early times. Hence from the time the Sino-Japanese conflict started, India's sympathy has always been with China.

Ever since the Japanese invasion, it has been the policy of the Indian National Congress, representing the Indian people's views, to condemn Japan's covetous spirit and the atrocities she has hitherto been committing in China. While we condemn her actions, it is the duty of all Indians in Malaya to boycott Japanese goods. Japanese who persecute China have many iron mines in Malaya. Before Sino-Japanese war many Chinese were working on the mines, but after the commencement of the war the Chinese stopped working there. Soon after this Indian labourers have taken up their places.

DON'T WORK IN JAPANESE MINES.

In this connection we have received complaints from Chinese Leaders in Malaya through cable, so we request our Malayan Indians to give up working in the Japanese mines. Therefore, in accordance with the wishes of the Indian National Congress, Malayan Indians must sympathise with their Chinese brethren by their actions. Stop helping Japanese, because by your so doing, you indirectly help to destroy China."—United Press.

LEADERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Sequel To Dispute With Tramway Co.

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

A report from Wadhwan states that about six persons, including leaders, have gone on hunger-strike yesterday as a sequel to some dispute between the public and the Tramway Company.

The strikers marked in a procession to the Dewan's residence. They are determined to continue the fast until a compromise is reached.—United Press.

Bill To Amend City Police Act

Commissioner To Have Power To Deport Dangerous Persons

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Saturday contains the text of a bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act 1902.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Sub-section (1) section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 provides that whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of Police that the movements or encampment of any gang or body of persons in the City of Bombay are or is causing or calculated to cause danger or alarm, or a reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such gang or body or by any member or members thereof, the Commissioner of Police may direct that members of such gang or body remove themselves to such place as he may direct.

In a recent case (Criminal Appeal No. 492 of 1937) the High Court held that the section as it stands is of a very limited application and cannot empower the Commissioner to deport any one whom he regards as a dangerous or undesirable character apart from his actions as a member of a gang or a body of persons moving or encamping in the City. Since the section was enacted in 1902, it was being used for the purpose of removing any one whom the Commissioner regarded as a dangerous or undesirable character. The judgment of the High Court prevents the Commissioner of Police from taking action under the section for such purpose.

The object of this Bill is to amend the section for this purpose and to enable the Commissioner to direct any person to remove himself from the City of Bombay, if in the opinion of the Commissioner his presence, movements or acts, is or are causing or calculated to cause danger or alarm, or a reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such person.

In amending this section care has been taken to provide that before any order is passed against any person under this section, he shall be informed of the general nature of the material allegations against him and he shall be given a reasonable opportunity for explaining those allegations. It is also provided that the Commissioner of Police or the officer authorised by him to act under the section may examine any witnesses produced by such person. A written statement filed by such person shall be filed with the record.

A provision has been added in the section to the effect that any order passed by the Commissioner of Police shall be appealable to the Provincial Government.

TEXT OF BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill:

Whereas it is expedient to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the City of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act, 1938.

2. In section 27 of the City of

Bombay Police Act, 1902—

(1) in sub-section (1)—

(i) for the words beginning with the words "that the movements or encampment" and ending with the words "pauper immigrants" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) that the presence, movements or acts of any person in the city of Bombay is or are causing or calculated to cause danger or alarm or a reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such person; or
(b) that an outbreak of epidemic or disease is likely to result from the continued residence in the city of an immigrant."

(ii) for the words "the members of such gang or body or such immigrants" the words "such person or immigrant" shall be substituted;

(iii) for the word "themselves" wherever it occurs, the word "himself" shall be substituted.

(3) After sub-section (3), the following new sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

(4) Before an order under sub-section (1), (2) or (2A) is passed against any person, the Commissioner of Police or any officer authorised by him not below the rank of a Superintendent shall inform such person of the general nature of the material allegations against him and give him a reasonable opportunity of explaining those allegations. The Commissioner of Police or such officer may also examine witnesses, if any, which such person may produce, and any written statement put in by such person shall be filed with the record.

(5) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the Commissioner of Police under sub-section (1), (2) or (2A) may appeal to the Provincial Government within thirty days from the date of such order.

(6) An order passed by the Commissioner of Police under sub-section (1), (2) or (2A) or by the Provincial Government under sub-section (5) shall not be called in question in any Court except on the ground that the Commissioner of Police or the officer authorised by him under sub-section (4) had not followed the procedure laid down in the said sub-section.

(7) Nothing hereinbefore contained in this section shall require the Commissioner of Police to disclose to the person against whom an order is made under sub-section (1), (2) or (2A) or to the Court the sources of his information or any fact the communication of which might, in his opinion, endanger the safety of any individual.

Clarendon To Succeed Cromer

LONDON, April 22.

The King has appointed Lord Clarendon as Lord Chamberlain from July 1, upon the retirement of Lord Cromer on that date. Lord Clarendon thus succeeds to the most important post in the King's Household and will be responsible for courts and all such State functions within the King's palaces, all royal weddings and funerals and will control all royal officers and servants, except those of the Bed Chamber, and will be the Chief Theatre Censor.—Reuter.

Count Grandi At Windsor Castle

League Of Nations' General To Confer With British Ministers

LONDON, April 22.

A court circular announces that the Italian ambassador and Countess Grandi arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday. Other arrivals included Earl and Countess Baldwin.

General of the League of Nations, Monsieur Avenol, is to visit London during the week-end and during his stay here he will confer with British Ministers concerned on the agenda of the League Council meeting which is fixed for May 9. On his way to London M. Avenol will call at Paris and see the French Premier, M. Daladier, whom he will also see on his return journey through Paris.

Auditor-General's Report

In a report on air services appropriation account for the past financial year the Controller and Auditor General indicates the terms under which firms, which have undertaken to conduct shadow aircraft factories, will produce planes for the Royal Air Force.

He revealed that the Government would pay the net cost of the planes that the firms would receive from the Air Ministry management fees comprising a fixed amount in respect of the construction period and £200 or £225 for each air frame and £75 for each engine produced and that to encourage economy the manufacturers will be paid a bonus of from 12-1/2 to 17-1/2 percent of a sum by which the net cost is less than the basis price.

"Kaiser-I-Hind"

The Peninsular and Oriental Liner, "Kaiser-I-Hind" arrived Plymouth yesterday flying off Pennant 72 feet long representing one yard for every year in commission—because she is on her last voyage. The vessel is to be scrapped as she is now considered obsolete.

Air Raid Precautions

Representatives of local authorities will meet Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, on Monday to discuss surveys of existing and potential facilities for air raid shelters and other precautions against air attack and to exchange experiences and suggestions.—Reuter.

GEN. SIR TALBOT HOBBS DEAD

Commanded Commonwealth Military Forces

SYDNEY, April 22.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Talbot Hobbs, Commanding Commonwealth Military Forces, died aboard the "Orama." He was travelling with his wife and daughter to Villers Bretonneux for unveiling the Australian National War Memorial.—Reuter.

(Sir John Joseph Talbot saw 40 years' service in Volunteer Militia Forces and had participated in various campaigns including those in Egypt, Anzac and France during the last European war. He was mentioned several times in dispatches and was awarded Serbian Order of the White Eagle and the Croix de Guerre twice. He was 74 years old at the time of his death).

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School:—All the 72 pupils (35 boys and 37 girls) sent up for the Vernacular Fourth Standard Certificate Examination held in March 1938 have passed.



Miss DAULAT J. D. NANAVATI,
F.T.C.L.

MISS DAULAT J. D. NANAVATI, F.T.C.L.

Her Notable Career In Music

Miss Daulat J. D. Nanavati, F.T.C.L., who is noted for her remarkable musical career is the recipient of the "Bhikhaji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes" of £16 (cash) and a gold medal for 1937 for Fellowship in Pianoforte playing.

She is the first Parsi lady to win the "Bhikhaji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes" in F.T.C.L. Diploma Examination in India.

She is entitled to wear Academic Dress, Gown with Hood on all occasions in connection with musical work.

In 1928 she commenced her musical study at St. Teresa's Convent—Santa Cruz.

Afterwards she passed her A.T.C.L. in 1934; L.T.C.L. in 1935 and F.T.C.L. Diploma Examination in 1937 at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra—Bombay, under the able guidance of Sister Albam Mary.

The report of the Examiner, Mr. Edward D'Ervv, F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O., is as follows:—

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Maudeville Place,
London, W. 1,
15th March 1938.

Examiner's written report of Fellowship Examination (Pianoforte) taken at Bandra, St. Joseph's Convent in December 1937, by Doulat Nanavati. Registration No. 543.

1. **ENGLISH SUITE:** A piece of really good Bach playing, showing a sense of the period regarding the playing of the ornaments and the general style of performing.

2. **BEETHOVEN SONATA:** A well-thought-out reading, sane and well-expressed.

3. **DEBUSSY JARDINS SOUS LE PLUIE:** This picturesque flageolet work was beautifully done; a performance very much more than up to "concert platform standard."

4. **DOHNANJI-RHAPSODY:** Very well played; this inherent ruggedness and romanticism of the Rhapsody well understood and emphasised. The second and third movements of the sonata and third and fourth pieces were played from memory.

A very talented pianist equipped with an excellently trained technique.

Moreover Miss Nanavati is an able music teacher. In 1935 her six pupils successfully passed the

Rescuing Cricket Club Of India From Financial Morass

Move To Put It On Sound Economic Footing

PROPOSAL TO RAISE LOAN OF 10 TO 12 LAKHS?

To lift a national institution like the Cricket Club of India from the trough of financial despondency into which it seems to have sunk, is no easy task.

Ever since there has been a change in the Secretaryship of the Club strenuous efforts are being made to clean up the hitherto existing state of affairs, and place the Club on a firm footing.

It is now possible to give a fair estimate of the vicissitudes through which the Brabourne Stadium had passed, and of its present financial situation. With tremendous revenue-earning possibilities, the Brabourne Stadium is faced with a situation from which it can come out by a loan of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs.

It was originally thought that a magnificent Stadium would be a reality within a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. But, owing to circumstances, for which, strange it may seem, nobody is in a position to shoulder the responsibility, the figure rose to Rs. 19,60,000.

It is no use crying over spilt milk. All that the present men at the helm of affairs are deeply concerned with, is to place the Stadium and the Club on a solid financial footing, so that it can soon be an institution with a substantial surplus.

Sir Nowroji B. Saklatvala, the Chairman and Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, the new Secretary are leaving no stone unturned to overhaul the whole institution.

This matter will engage the attention of the members at the extraordinary general meeting called to meet to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m., at the premises of the Cricket Club of India, Brabourne Stadium.

BOMBAY VENUE OF REGISTERED OFFICE.

With the old Secretary goes the old premises of the Cricket Club at Delhi. Hereafter the Registered Office of the Club will be situated in Bombay, so that the Committee will be in a better position to devote their closest attention to the problems now confronting the Club and its Stadium.

It is also proposed so to amend the clauses of the Memorandum of Association as to enable the Secretary and the Committee to throw open the Stadium for all kinds of sports, athletics and games events, with an eye on the revenue aspect of the question.

The trials and the hard time through which the Brabourne Stadium has passed as it rose magnificently on the Churchgate Reclamation would have been like a fairy tale, were it not that part of the romance has been robbed by an unexplained extravagance that has created a crisis in the affairs of this institution.

To-day it reads like a dream translated into reality—with all its romance, its magnificence that makes ordinary prudent men gasp.

The Club had humble beginnings, and it claims at present 12 patrons, 8 vice-patrons, 733 Founder members, 615 life members and about 800 ordinary members.

Music Examinations with Honours, and one in A.T.C.L. Diploma Examination.

We wish Miss Nanavati further success in the Divine Art of Music and her noble profession.

Early in 1937, the Club obtained on lease the present site from the Government of Bombay for 99 years at an annual rental of Rs. 68,909.

By 1935 a scheme to construct the Brabourne Stadium was ready and it was estimated then to cost about Rs. 10 lakhs, and it was decided that this scheme should be put into execution, whenever the funds were available.

The late Maharaja of Patiala and Mr. A. S. de Mello, the then Honorary Secretary, were authorised to proceed with the building programme in consultation with a Committee called the Local Committee.

DISASTROUS RESULT OF DYARCHY.

But the Committee was only to scrutinise the plans and other similar things submitted by the architects. It had nothing to do with the financial aspect of the question. All tenders were handled by the Executive Committee, and were to be opened by the President and the Secretary. Here thus entered the tragic situation characteristic of Dyarchy. Finances were handled from Delhi, while the Local Committee existed only in name, for, it appears, that it was never consulted, except on one or two occasions, with regard to the development of the scheme. Tenders were disposed of in Delhi by the Secretary in conjunction with the President, and in 1936 the building operations were started. Work proceeded with more than usual speed as Lord Tennyson's team, it was argued, would be soon arriving, and that the Stadium should be ready by that time. There were further additions and alterations, with the result that the scheme involved nearly double the estimated expenditure.

To add to the misfortune of the Club, the then Maharajah of Patiala fell ill. It was expected, that he as President would do his best to set right the state of affairs.

For a long time the Bombay members of the Club were not in a position to apprehend the exact state of affairs, and as soon as they came to know of it, they seem to have brought pressure that the chaotic conditions must end.

MR. DE MELLO EXPLAINS

The Secretary, Mr. De Mello, was ready with the explanation. In view of the rush in which the Stadium and the Club House had to be completed, it was not possible to obtain sanction of the Committee at every stage, and that he and the President had placed orders as they were authorised to do so. This was to avoid delay involved in calling frequently the meeting of the Executive Committee whose members had to come from far-off provinces.

The Bombay members, it appears, took the earliest opportunity to ask for an urgent meeting, and this was held at Delhi sometime in February. At that meeting the Bombay members went into the whole financial aspect thoroughly, and another meeting was fixed in the month of March in Bombay. It was at this meeting that the decision to transfer the office of the Club to Bombay was taken as it was

felt that by so doing the members would be in a better position to go into the whole question more carefully.

TURN IN TIDE OF EVENTS

On March 17 came the resignation of Mr. De Mello and Mr. Jasdenvala stepped into the place. That may be said to mark the turn in the tide of events of the Cricket Club of India. Since his assumption of office, matters have begun to run smoothly and his task is no easy one, as all the papers and documents were at Delhi up to now and it was left to him to go through all of them so as to ascertain the definite position. In his task is being ably helped by Mr. H. N. Contractor, who has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Brabourne Stadium.

The present financial position is that against the cost of the total scheme, amounting to Rs. 19,60,000, a sum of Rs. 6,67,000 has already been paid. For the rest, every attempt is being made to cope with the situation. All possible economies are being made, and every avenue is being explored to add to the revenues.

There is no question of closing the Club. That would be a standing disgrace to this country and no nation could face the humiliation arising out of such a course of action.

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN

The prospects of floating a loan, say, for 12 or 15 lakhs of rupees is being closely examined by the Committee. The Club seems to have great revenue-earning possibilities in regard to cricket besides other forms of sport. Then there is a hope of securing rent for the shops and for the vacant spot measuring 12,500 square yards on the North-East side of the Stadium. Then there are the fees from members which forms a considerable sum. The expenditure to be incurred by the Club amounts to Rs. 68,909 in the shape of ground rent to Government, which will be payable only after February 1940, Rs. 30,000 in the shape of rates and taxes and Rs. 32,400 towards salaries of staff. Another item of expenditure would be the interest the Club would have to pay on the new loan which is to be floated. Hopes have been raised that with all this expenditure to go, the Club would yet have a good surplus.

DEBENTURES AT 5 P.C.

A proposal has been made that a loan should be floated for 12 lakhs by issuing Debenture at 5 per cent., interest, repayable at the end of 7 years. With this addition of funds, the Club would be able to run as a going concern.

Steps have already been taken, it appears, towards raising this loan. And there appear to be fair prospects of support. One major problem seems to worry the Club officials and that is the attitude of the Founder Members, who it is felt, ought to be a bit more generous, before they insist on deriving all the benefits and enjoying the luxurious comforts which the Club has been providing them.

It is the Bombay members who are in a position to take advantage of the Club, as no other members from other parts of India can, and it is therefore thought only reasonable that they should support an institution of this kind with a better gesture than an initial subscription of Rs. 100, which amount means nothing having regard to the importance the Club has come to occupy in the field of sport of the nation.

(VIEWS OF MR. K. S. R. RAO:
ON PAGE 27).

The Wicked
Shall not Thrive!

COMING SOON

THE PRINCE OF PEACE

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

*The PRABHAT TOUCH To
SHRI KRISHNA*

LOOK OUT FOR THE DATE

CENTRAL

CINEMA: :GIRGAUM

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 2-15 and 5-15 P.M.

HUNS PICTURES

"JWALA"

made magnificent by the
masterly craft of Cameraman

PANDURANG NAIK

IMMENSELY APPRECIATED by
ALL INDIANS & FOREIGNERS

SEE

KASHMIR & THE HIMALAYAS
in Bombay

A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT

DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS

Direction: M. BHAVNANI

Starring: ENAKSHI RAMARAO
M.A. (Hons.), in Chief Role

SEE TO-NIGHT AT

KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre
Daily 3 & 5-30 p.m.

The BROADWAY

Kingsway — Khodadad Circle —
DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW
AT 10-30 A. M.

"THE LAW of the WILD"

A Mascot Master Serial in 12
Stirring Chapters—24 reels in
ONE SHOW.

Daily Three Shows: At 4, 6-30
and 10 p. m.

ROISTERING ADVENTURE!

PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER

WITH
VICTOR McLAGLEN,
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
GLORIA STUART

2ND WEEK KANHOPATRA

Going Strong At
PLAZA

5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun. 2-15 p.m.

JUDICIARY AND EXECUTIVE

Dr. Katju Explains Scheme Of Separation

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, (By Mail.)

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Minister for Justice, spoke at length recently at the D.A.V. College Hall on the separation of Executive and the Judiciary before a distinguished audience of lawyers and other prominent citizens. The lecture which was held under the auspices of the College Union provided an opportunity to the Minister to examine at length the criticisms that had appeared.

THE PRESENT POSITION

The question of the separation of Executive and Judicial functions was of perennial interest. The Congress first passed a resolution about it in the year 1881.

The District Magistrate was the highest authority in the district, and through the Superintendent of Police he was also the highest police authority. At the same time he was the chief prosecutor as no prosecution could be launched without his authority. That being so was not the position anomalous? He was the prosecutor and a magistrate at the same time. Could this be regarded as impartial or fair? Now they thought that magistrates trying cases should not be under the District Magistrates. They had to see whether the elimination of the District Magistrate from this dual capacity had been done or not. He did not forget that there were critics of the new scheme. They were those whom nothing new, or even an old thing put in a new garb never appealed. They always saw something ingenious, something sinister in his scheme. Dr. Katju said that as early as 1821 it was suggested to put the District Magistrates under the High Court. At present all magistrates were appointed by the Government and all munsiffs used to be appointed on the recommendation of the High Court.

Dr. Katju continuing said that in every district the present administration was carried on by a number of deputy magistrates. These gentlemen did rent and revenue work, agrarian work, together with criminal and administrative work. The present rule was that the district magistrate was the chief administrative officer, and all other magistrates were under him. The scheme as suggested now would make such officers who tried these cases additional district magistrates. That would bring them within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code. The local government was empowered to do it and all the powers of the district magistrate could be delegated to such magistrates under Section 10, Criminal Procedure Code. That would eliminate the district magistrate altogether, and the trying magistrates would thus be relieved from subordination under the District magistrate. Thus there would be a parallel series of magistrates who would try criminal cases judicially. Dr. Katju explained that till then the deputy magistrates were under a perpetual fear of the district magistrate who used to report their work. Now, so far as these "judicial magistrates" were concerned their work would be reported upon by the Sessions Judge. That cut out the district magistrate, and they had a magistrate who had nothing to do with the district magistrate, nothing to do with the police, and who was to do his work only with God before him.

ITS SIMPLICITY

Dr. Katju said that the great

defect of the scheme was its simplicity. It was this which roused suspicion. That was why people felt something uneasy about it. But if the scheme was carried out it met all the requirements of the situation without spending an additional pice. And the whole situation was met by an executive order.

People talked, said Dr. Katju, about the High Court. Where was he demanded, the control of the High Court? The High Court could not appoint, according to the Act, a sessions judge who could only be appointed by the Governor in the exercise of his judgment, and who may if he like differ from his Cabinet. It was pity, said the speaker, that what the Governor was expected to do with the sessions and additional judges, they were not trusted with it. Again, after all, honorary magistrates who did two-thirds of the criminal work were appointed by the local government, but so far as the appointment of stipendiary magistrates was concerned they were being criticised.

Dr. Katju said that the scheme proposed had many favourable points which deserved attention. They were living in times of stress, and Law and Order must be maintained. It might be that the district magistrate may say that in case four or five magistrates were taken away only to do judicial criminal work it would be difficult for him to maintain peace with the remaining magistrates. The speaker suggested that the district magistrate should be empowered to call upon every magistrate, paid or unpaid, to help him in maintaining peace and order. In the Criminal Procedure Code very definite line was drawn between the executive order and the judicial proceeding. There were many stages when an executive order was passed, e.g., an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. That order could only be passed by a magistrate. It would be lamentable if such an order were to be passed by a judicial magistrate. The speaker suggested

that magistrates should be empowered to issue an order which the exigency of the situation demanded, the judicial magistrate might be consulted or the order shown to him if the order was likely to be contested later.

NO ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE

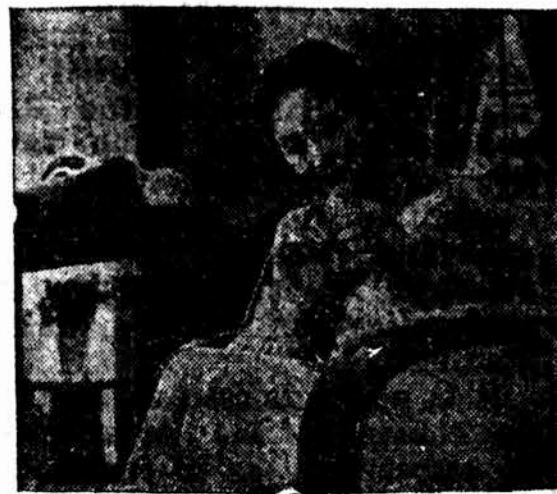
In conclusion Dr. Katju pleaded that the scheme should not be rejected summarily, it did not involve duplication of executive and judicial machinery, it meant no additional expenses. According to it all judicial, criminal matter was to be tried by additional district magistrates instead of by the district magistrates. He said that they were all very anxious to have separation of Judicial and Executive functions, and to provide to the accused an absolutely fair trial. Replying to a question by Mr. Hoon, Dr. Katju said that the scheme would be placed before a small committee for consideration. Any scheme would take time for the final working out of its details. It might be given a trial as an experiment in two or three divisions, and then if found successful applied to the whole province. He said that several bills were before the Assembly, and a bill regarding Agrarian legislation to be introduced next week was likely to decrease work in the case of deputy collectors who would then be available for doing judicial criminal work.

9th WEEK Daily 5-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun., Matinee 2-30 p.m.
ZENANA SHOW: Wed. 1-30 p.m.

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

Minerva Movietone's Mighty Film

MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road.



DEVIKA RANI

Excels Herself
in the Greatest
Role of Her
Glorious Career

IN

NIRMALA

Bombay Talkies' Great Masterpiece

Co-Starring:—ASHOK KUMAR

NOW RUNNING IN THE 2ND WEEK

EXTRA SHOW

TO-DAY

AT

10 A. M.

2 SHOWS DAILY
2-45 and 5-30 P. M.

(Until Further Change)

ROXY

TALKIES

New Queen's Road

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad, 10, 1994
Muslim: Safer 23, 1397
Parsi: Avan 21, 1907
Hightide: 6-30 10-23
Lowtide: 1-15 12-30
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Clove Boycott Day.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR
Bombay, Saturday.
The Schedule Planes of the Air Services of India Ltd. left to-day morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar passengers.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE
Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly national flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office, Poisarvadi, Parel. Sit. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., President of the Committee, will unfurl the flag.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE
Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Ward's Congress Office, Sardar Thamansingh will unfurl the flag.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES
Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Dhaneshwari at the Ashram to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
That "Modern Nationalism is a hindrance to World Peace" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. Md. Hanif will move the proposition and Mr. G. N. Nagarkar will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, M.A., Ph.D., will preside.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
The Secretary of the Society writes: A benefit performance will be given to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the West-End Talkies, in aid of the Youth Lodge and Anand Lodge Theosophical Society. The film shown will be Ranjit's "Prabhu-ka-Pyara" starring Miss Gohar. The public are requested to help the two institutions which stand in urgent need of finance.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE
The Bombay Social Workers' Conference will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Blavatsky Hall, Chaupatty, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi. Papers will be read and discussed on Literacy in the City and Maternity and Child-welfare including Birth-control. The Conference will be open to the public.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

George Brent
Olivia de Havilland

Claude Rains — Margaret Lindsay in WARNER BROS.

"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT"

(All in life-like Technicolour!)

It will sweep you along in a rushing torrent of Drama!

AMUSEMENT

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"One Mile from Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.

EROS—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-30, 5-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"South Riding". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalaya". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Sougadi". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Luteroo Lalna". Daily at 5 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar". Daily at 5-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.

PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

REGAL—"Gold is where you find it." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.

WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

ADVOCATE CHINIVALA'S LECTURE
At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Constitution of the Holy Manthras." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

LATE SIR M. IQBAL
A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada, near Old Parsi Statute to mourn the sad death of Dr. Iqbal, the great Indian poet and philosopher. Dr. Shaikh will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"On Sowing and Reaping" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

'B' WARD CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY PROGRAMME
To-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., the members of 'B' Ward Clove Boycott Committee and 'B' Ward District Council will go round the area in the Ward and appeal to the merchants and others to boycott cloves.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
The Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, will be 'At Home' to Mr. B. Rama Rau, I.C.S., Agent-General to the Government of India for the Union of South Africa to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MALAD PRAJAMANDAL
Under the auspices of the Malad Prajamandal, it is arranged to exhibit lantern slides on Village Sanitation and Prohibition in the compound of Sheth Maganlal Dahyabhai to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

THE HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH, BOMBAY
The thirteenth annual general meeting of the members of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Social Service League Hall, Parel Settlement, near the Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli.

HINDUSTHANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL
The Chairman of the Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal, announces that the opening ceremony of the Aryan Music College will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ
Mr. R. N. Naik B.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH LEAGUE
Under the auspices of the Progressive Youth League, there will be a study class to-day (Sunday) in the Office of 'Independent India' at 5 p.m. on "Trades Union and Trades Union Unity."

ALL-INDIA CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY

To-day's Programme

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation at Congress House. Sit. Laxmikant Shrikant, M.L.A. will unfurl the flag.

Distribution of Boycott Hand-bills in all the Wards throughout the day.

Rounds in the commercial localities for getting signatures on the Boycott Pledge and getting the stocks sealed.

ALL-INDIA CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY

Revised Programme For To-day

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

"Having regard to the situation in the City the public meeting at Chowpatty this Sunday evening arranged in connection with the 'Clove Boycott Day' has been cancelled. The other items in the programme for to-day (Sunday) do stand.

CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY IN 'G' WARD
(1) 8 a.m. Flag salutation in the Congress Office.

(2) Distribution of hand-bills in different localities of the Ward.

(3) Rounds by the members of the District Council in the Commercial localities of the Ward for getting signatures on the Boycott Pledge and getting the stock sealed.

CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, the monthly Flag salutation will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

After the Flag salutation, a public meeting will be held immediately at Bajaj Wadi, in view of the Clove Boycott Day.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WAKOLA
Another public meeting will be held on the same day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in view of the Clove Boycott Day, at Hanuman Temple, Chowk, Wakola, when Sit. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Purushottam Kanji will speak.

HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY NORTH, MATUNGA

The Finals of the Volley-Ball Tournament will be played to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana Grounds. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer will preside and distribute the trophies to the winners and runners up.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE
Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, a public meeting in memory of the late Mr. C. V. Vaidya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the City High School Hall, Thakurdwar Road.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Rays from Buddha-Light."

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE, DADAR

The Executive Committee members of the above League will visit various Kamathi Chawls situated near Parbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

All those who have grievances are requested to see them during their visit.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. in "Sugat Nivas" opposite Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to fix the dates and programme of the 100th anniversary of Murarjee Naik and Bassein-Victory Day celebrations.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

The third meeting of the "Current Events Club" conducted under the auspices of the B. K. S. Reading Room and Library, will be held to-day (Sunday) at the new premises of the Library (opposite Dadar Colony Post Office), Hindu Colony, Dadar at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. G. R. Krishnan will report on current events after the last meeting. Dr. K. B. Menon, M.A., Ph.D. (Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties' Union) will initiate discussion on "Rural Indebtedness."

GOVERNOR VISITS BOMBAY TALKIES' STUDIO

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley paid a visit to the Bombay Talkies' Studio at Malad on Friday afternoon. They arrived at the studio at 4-30 p.m. and stayed there for nearly an hour and a half.

On arrival their Excellencies were received by Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Himansu Rai and Rai Sahab Chuni Lal. They were shown round the laboratory, editing, costumes and other departments of the studios.

When they reached the sound stage their Excellencies witnessed a scene that was being shot for a picture now under production. At the projection theatre they were shown a short film of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow recently taken by the Bombay Talkies and a reel from Bombay Talkies' latest film "Nirmala" which is now running at the Roxy. Before they left, they were entertained to tea at which the following were also present:—

Sir Richard Temple Bart, Mr. and Mrs. Himansu Rai, Rai Sahab Chuni Lal, Mrs. Chowdhri, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Osten, Mr. and Mrs. Josef Wirsching, Mr. Zolle, Mr. and Mrs. Vacha, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor and Mr. Hobson Dt. Police Superintendent, Bombay Suburban District.

Their Excellencies were very much delighted with all that they saw at the studios.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

The Parents' Day and prize distribution ceremony over which the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside, will be held in the school compound behind Chinchbunder Post Office, Mandvi, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. owing to the disturbed condition in the city instead of at 6 p.m. as previously announced.

BARODA STATE SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The ninth session of the Baroda State Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held at Navsari on the premises of the Sir C. J. N. Z. Madras commencing at 4 p.m. on Sunday, 1st May 1938. Prof. A. K. Trivedi, M.A., LL.B. will preside over the Conference.

TO-DAY'S CYCLE RACES

Three interesting cycle races are to be held by the Malcolm Cycling Club to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 a.m. around the Oval Maidan. The first race is to be a 3-mile time trial race for ladies, the second is to be a 10-mile race (open) for men, and the third—a novel type—is to be a 200-yard tri-cycle race for children of seven years of age and under. The number of entries for the children's and for the ladies' races is unusually large. Mr. Hinrichs J.P. is to preside and Mrs. Hinrichs will distribute the prizes.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to the enforcement of the Curfew Order by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay delivery of telegrams will be effected from 6-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. only, except in the Fort, Colaba and Malabar Hill areas where they will be delivered as usual. Telegrams will, however, be delivered at all hours of the night if called for by addressees or their authorised representatives at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Raising Humans To Highest Destiny

This was the opinion expressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., in the course of his speech, as President of the Bombay Social Workers' Conference, held on Saturday evening, at the Blavat-sky Lodge.

The Conference was organised by the Social Workers' Society, and sixteen different social service organisations in the city had sent delegates to take part in the Conference.

MESSAGES

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Her Excellency Lady Lumley, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor, and several others.

SOCIAL PLATFORM.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his welcome address, said:—

"The Social Workers' Platform is a great cementing and unifying factor in society, bringing together in common tie of universal service, all parties, all classes, all schools of thought, all sects and communities (including members of both the sexes). Thus, incidentally, it becomes a powerful and effective medium for unity and harmony, and, for that great achievement alone, such gatherings ought to be encouraged and held more frequently. Political conferences are intended for propaganda and demonstration, for the future attainment of any goal and ideals. Social Workers' Conferences ought to affect immediately the every-day existence of millions of poor people. Social topics, such as better housing conditions, spread of literacy, clearance of slums, provision of adequate medical aid and general welfare work and amelioration of the condition of masses, have a greater sense of reality and practicability, than political subjects. Social achievements do not depend upon some extraneous sanctions, but, given sufficient will and determination, a general and immediate change for the better, could be brought about in the present miserable and wretched condition in the lives of millions."

OPPORTUNE TIME

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said: "This is the most opportune time for social workers in the city, to assemble and chalk out a programme of work for the future. The present peaceful and parliamentary atmosphere is the most congenial and favourable time for the maximum output of social work. The Congress Governments are, as is expected of them, more responsible and amenable to popular and social demands, as they are better acquainted with the social stagnation that causes the rot in our society. It is both the duty and privilege of the people to offer them all the co-operation and assistance they can, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the masses."

Proceeding, he said:—

"Social welfare work, particularly voluntary service has a charm and fascination of its own. It may appear a little troublesome, in the beginning, but, after one gets accustomed to it, the social worker, will always find it not only very pleasant and congenial, but also very entertaining and recreative."

A CIVIC BRIGADE

"If every educated youth, with a natural aptitude for social work, could make up his mind to devote even a few hours every week regularly and systematically to a definite type of social work, assigned to him in a particular locality, I am sure many social problems in the city could be more easily solved. Let us hope that such material and perma-

Failure Of Justice, Freedom & Equal Opportunities, Source Of Social Evils

COURAGE AND SELF-SACRIFICE NEEDED FOR THEIR REMOVAL

Social Workers' Conference In Bombay

"The inauguration of Provincial Autonomy under the new Constitution and the establishment of a Congress Ministry in Bombay have made the question of a proper demarcation of fields of social activities between those which should be undertaken by Government and those which should be undertaken by voluntary social workers, a question of immediate importance.

"WHATEVER MAY BE OUR POLITICS, WE MUST ADMIT THAT THE NEW REGIME HAS INTRODUCED A CHANGE OF SPIRIT. The Congress is committed to certain social reforms, and, moreover, they are more amenable to the pressure of public opinion than the previous Governments. WE MUST, THEREFORE, UTILISE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PLACE BEFORE THEM THE CLAIMS OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF URGENT SOCIAL WORK, AND ORGANISE PUBLIC OPINION AND PERSUADE THE GOVERNMENT TO UNDERTAKE IT."

nent good, will result from this Conference, and a large number of patriotic and enthusiastic youths will respond to this call and enrol themselves as a voluntary Civic Brigade, for social service."

JOSHI'S SPEECH

Mr. Joshi, in the course of his presidential address, said:—

"The first point to which I would like to draw the attention of the social workers in our city, is the necessity of making a comprehensive survey of the social conditions of the people of all classes in the city. Bombay is one of the most prominent centres of industry and is also a port of equal importance. It has grown fast and without any plan, giving rise to slums which are hardly surpassed in its squalor in any part of the world. Its municipal government, for a long time having been in the hands of the landlords, the housing bye-laws have been the weakest. The sanitation of the working class areas has been neglected. Though the wages in the city are higher than in rural areas, they have never been sufficient to provide a comfortable and healthy existence to its working class population. Till recently, the education of even the children, had been neglected. Exploitation by the shop-keeper, the money-lender and the overseer, is easy. The liquor shop is the only place of recreation for most of the working class population. This class suffers from neglect during sickness, unemployment and old age. Factory legislation has given some protection to those working in factories. But, there is hardly any legislation giving protection to dock labourers and seamen, the vast numbers who are employed in the ever-growing building industry, domestic servants and day labourers. Like other cities, Bombay has attracted to itself a large number of beggars and lepers. On account of the smaller proportion of women to men, prostitution has flourished. Under these circumstances that there should be a lot of penury, misery, sickness, ignorance, and immorality, is inevitable. Social work intended to bring about a radical change in the conditions, must be based upon adequate knowledge, and so their thorough survey and investigation are the first essentials for success."

A DESIDERATUM

"After the survey of the existing social work is made, the way to bring about co-ordination of the activities of various organisations

will be made smooth. If waste is to be avoided, spheres of work must be demarcated and allotted to different organisations. Vested interests have grown up, and loyalties to and pride in institutions have been developed and the readjustment of activities is not an easy task. But, as social work is being undertaken in the interest of the community, and out of public spirit, the difficulties may be overcome by patience, tact, and mutual goodwill."

"Planning, is as much necessary for a programme of social work, as in other spheres. The field for work to be done, is vast and the available resources of men and money, limited. We have to begin with the work according to its urgency. Sometimes, it is wiser to begin with what is easier of accomplishment, and gradually go up to more difficult things. All this requires the thinking out, in advance, of a programme of development with definite stages marked out."

Mr. Joshi also discussed the question of the allocation of social work between the Government, Municipalities, Voluntary organisations and individual citizens. He thought that with its greater powers and resources, the Government was in a better position to undertake social work. He made out a plea for the thorough examination of the existing social legislation, both Provincial and Central, with a view to prepare a comprehensive programme of social legislation.

He also urged the establishment of a Council of Social workers in Bombay to bring about co-operation and co-ordination between the existing organisations for social work, and to develop plans for the future.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Mr. Joshi said: "The right kind of social work can only be built upon the foundation of social justice. It must be recognised that all human beings have a right to equal and full opportunities for their all-sided development, that they all have a right to human freedom and that among them all there must be a bond of common humanity. Social evils arise on account of the failure of social justice and the denial of human freedom and equal opportunities. The mainspring of all our activities for the removal of these evils, should be a bond of human brotherhood which imposes upon all the obligation of giving to the community according to their capacity and receiving in return from the community according to their needs. Upon these fundamental principles the whole science and philosophy of social service are based. The success of

social work will depend upon the keenness of our feeling against injustice and upon our readiness to combat it with all the resources at our disposal. Mere temporary removal of misery and distress of individuals who suffer from them is not enough. To the extent to which they are due to the faulty social structure, we must have courage and the spirit of self-sacrifice to change the foundation of that structure and to secure their complete elimination for all time. When we see the light and realise the need for social justice, and when we hear the call of duty to work for its establishment, we must carry the torch of our knowledge to others of kindred spirit and combine in a crusade for raising human beings to their highest destiny."

"HOUSING AND HEALTH"

Mr. Camruddin Gulamali Vakil in the course of his paper on "Housing and Health" gave an account of the investigations and experiences of the members of the Social Workers' Society, acquired in the course of their visits to the City chawls.

He gave an account of the pitiable plight of the dwellers in the city slums. More than 75 per cent. of the citizens live in overcrowded and insanitary one-room tenements.

He pointed out how such deplorable housing conditions caused the spread of drunkenness and disease.

REVISE BYE-LAWS.

He urged that the Government, the Port Trust, the Municipality, the Millowners' Association, the Railway authorities and such other public bodies should deem it their duty to provide decent and sanitary dwelling for their own employees. Also the Municipal Building Bye-Laws should be thoroughly revised to meet the demand for town planning.

In conclusion, he stated: "We forget that death, disease and mental delinquency are the direct result of the hovels in which we allow human beings to spend their whole life. Thus, instead of building hospitals and sanatoriums, let us think of demolishing the slums and, with better sanitary housing and other amenities, try to build up a race, healthy in mind and body."

VALPAKHADI UNTOUCHABLES.

A paper by Dr. B. H. Mehta, on the "Housing Conditions among the Untouchables at Valpakhadi," was read by Mr. E. J. S. Ram.

It dealt mainly with the housing conditions of the 'Dheds' employed as scavengers in the Health Department. A survey of Valpakhadi Chawls showed that, in an area of about two acres, there were 95 one-room tenements, on the ground floors only. The total population in this area was 1,649, which came to about 324 living human beings per acre. 343 families of 'Meghwals' were housed in seven separate chawls.

After giving a detailed account of the pitiable condition of life in these chawls, the speaker deplored the mental attitude of society, which decreed these people to be isolated in these wretched chawls.

After some discussion a resolution urging upon the Municipality and the Government, to take up the question of providing decent and cheap housing for all the needy classes, was passed at the Conference.

INTERESTING PAPER.

Mr. P. G. Naik read an interesting paper on "Prostitution in Bombay." He pointed out how the brothels, the houses of assignation, the amateur and professional prostitutes were all contributing to the increase of the volume of prostitution. He suggested that along with the policy of abolition of brothels, a programme also

(Continued on Page 35.)

Majlis-I-Ahrar Secretary On Trial

Sequel To Alleged Criticism Of Punjab Police

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The summary trial of Maulvi Abdul Wasah, General Secretary, Majlis-I-Ahrar, under section 3 of the Police Act, commenced today in the court of Mr. A. Isar, Additional District Magistrate. It is alleged that the accused made a speech in Wazir Khan Mosque criticising the Punjab Police.

The court at the outset read out the charge against the accused which was that a complaint had been lodged against him to the effect that on 5th January last he made a speech at a public meeting stating that the police in Punjab were low paid as compared with other provinces and, excited policemen to protect against it and agitate and fill the jails.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he never indulged in any advice to the Police. What he said was that after the advent of provincial autonomy, all Provincial Governments were engaged in improving the lot of their people. The Frontier Government was considering the question of increasing the salaries of the Police constables and Patwaris with a view to stop corruption in these departments. He suggested that the Punjab Government should also move in the matter.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

The court then recorded prosecution evidence, Abdul Wahid, Head Constable, C.I.D., stated that the accused made a speech in Wazir Khan Mosque in the course of which he said that the policemen in other provinces were paid Rs. 35 per month but in Punjab they were paid only Rs. 18 which was wholly an inadequate salary. He advised policemen to protest against the action of Government and to go to jails. Witness stated that he did not take notes of his speech as it was not allowed in a mosque.

Cross-examined witness stated that the accused did not advise the policemen to give up their service.

The defence counsel asked if there was any effect of the accused's speech on the mind of the witness. The court did not allow the question.

Ch. Fazal Din, Sub-Inspector and Mr. Abdul Majid and some more witnesses were examined and the hearing was then adjourned until 27th April for recording defence evidence.

RUMANIAN TEXTILE TRADE CLEARED OF BRITONS

Government's Step To Protect Own Labour

Eight British subjects engaged in the Rumanian textile trade have been requested by the Ministry of Labour to leave Rumania within the next few days writes the "Sunday Times", in mail week.

They are Mr. Leslie Harrop, Mr. James Young, Mr. Alexander Gibson, Mr. George Cherrie, Mr. John Fleming Houston, Mr. James Chadwick, Mr. James Blackwood, and Mr. Eric Nyman.

All hold executive posts. The Rumanian Government has taken this step to protect Rumanian labour and replace foreign employees.

Are Educated People Dishonest?

Issue Discussed During Debate On Primary Education Amendment Bill

Discussion of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. I. S. Siddiqui moved an amendment to the effect in the School Board which is to consist of 12 to 16 members, not more than two members should be representatives of municipalities that have transferred their primary schools to the local authority concerned.

Mr. B. G. Kher accepted the amendment, which was carried.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved an amendment to the effect that out of the members elected by the local authority to the school Board, half at least shall be members experienced in education, instead of only one as provided in the Bill.

Mr. B. G. Kher opposed the amendment and said that he appreciated the motive of the mover of the amendment but if the amendment were to be accepted it would be difficult to find half the number of such men, because the original act defines men with educational experience as people who have served as Headmasters for ten years or as administrative officers for five years. He would have accepted an amendment to the effect that there ought to be two such members instead of one.

Mr. J. G. More opposed the amendment as he feared this would increase the number of educated people on the Board and thus keep away representatives of the different communities. He felt that uneducated members did more sincere work than the educated. He averred that uneducated people were more honest than educated people.

Mr. B. G. Gaikwad also opposed the amendment and agreed with the previous speaker that uneducated people who were members of the School Boards worked more sincerely in the cause of education than the educated people.

Mr. G. K. Phadke supporting the amendment strongly refuted the allegation that educated men were dishonest.

Mr. Thorat opposed the amendment and agreed with the two previous speakers about dishonesty among the educated people. He referred to Shivaji the Great who was not an educated man but was a great leader of men.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala was surprised at the arguments advanced about honesty and dishonesty among people. He considered that the analogy of Shivaji was as bad as quoting the instance of Mahatma Gandhi by the Prime Minister. The House was not legislating for geniuses but for common people and no purpose would be served by quoting.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister accepted the amendment. He said that those who opposed the amendment drew the balance in favour of uneducated people. If education would mean dishonesty, then it would be better to drop the present bill, as the intention of the measure was to spread education.

He had accepted the amendment of Mr. Jhabvala because, it had a laudable object. Many of the amendments of Mr. Jhabvala had that object. The Prime Minister wanted the co-operation of everyone in the attempt to spread education. He certainly realised the value of those "uneducated" people who were members of the School Boards. They had done wonderful work.

The amendment was carried without a division.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad moved an amendment to the effect that at

least two members of the School Board should be members of the Scheduled castes.

Mr. Kher said that already provision for the representation of minorities and backward communities had been made in the Bill. If special provision was made for scheduled castes then there ought to be provision for Muslim community. The question of communal representation had been carried too far already.

INTERESTS OR COMMUNITIES?
Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi suggested that henceforth instead of "communal" and "Communalism," the word "interests" should be used. He felt that on the School Board all the interests should be represented and the provision of three seats for representation of all interests would not be sufficient.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister stated that in the original Bill only two seats had been provided for these "interests" but at the instance of some members it had been raised to three seats, which would be roughly one fifth the number of seats on the Board. He felt that this should be sufficient.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. A division resulted in 23 for and 59 against.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved that the provision for the reservation of seats for representatives of minorities and backward communities should be deleted from the Bill.

Mr. Gaikwad opposed the amendment and stated that it was absolutely essential to have reservation of seats.

Messrs. R. R. Bhole and Ali Bahadur Khan were in favour of the retention of the clause.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala replied to the debate.

The Prime Minister stated that so far they had succeeded in removing communalism. Mr. Jhabvala wanted to do away with all classes excepting the working classes. They should all aspire to that ideal, but till that day was reached, what were they to do? The best remedy was the one embodied in the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee. The interests of the scheduled castes could be "afeguarded" by the clause in question.

The amendment was lost. Before the House adjourned for the day, the Speaker announced that the Home Minister would introduce the Bill to amend the City Police Act on Monday. After disposing off that measure further consideration of the Education Bill would be taken up.

TEACHINGS OF BHAULLA

Shirin Fouzdar Explains Principles Of Bahaism

INDORE, (By Mail).

Speaking on the Bahai Faith at the All-Faiths Convention, Mrs. Shirin Fouzdar, Vice-President of the Bahai National Assembly, said that it was quite possible that many people did not know what the Bahai Movement was—firstly because it was comparatively a new movement and secondly, because Bahaullah had abolished priesthood and paid missionaries and enjoined on every man and woman to spread the message.

The teachings of Bahaullah were the crying need of this age. Among them, the speaker said, were the abolition of all prejudices, universal peace, universal

Congress Rule Infringed?

Frontier Ministers' Reception To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

It is reported that participation of Congress Ministers in the public reception to the Viceroy at Peshawar has come as surprise to the headquarters of the Congress here. It is considered as an act of infringement of the Congress rule regarding participation of Congressmen in any official public function.

It is understood that the Congress high command takes a serious view of the Frontier Ministers' action and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is being asked to investigate into the matter.

A action of the Congressmen here however does not share this view of Frontier Ministers' action. It is pointed by them that even at Allahabad one U. P. Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and several local Congress leaders attended an at home given by Mr. Pannalal, Commissioner not long ago.

If it is open to Congress leaders to attend such social functions held by officials Frontier Ministers may be excused for meeting the Viceroy at the station.

17 POLITICALS TO BE FREE

Sind Govt's Policy Of Gradual Release

KARACHI, April 23.

In pursuance of the policy of gradual release of prisoners, maintaining good conduct, before the expiry of their sentences the Government of Sind have passed orders directing the release of 21 more prisoners in addition to the 76 already released. They will be released on Monday next.—United Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 23.

An early resumption of all payments of foreign debt account was forecast by President Vargas in the course of a statement relating to the readjustment of Brazil's economy.

He says the Government is ready to consider any reasonable suggestion offered.

DEWAS RULER AT KOLHAPUR

Bombay Governor's Forthcoming Visit

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, April 22.

H. H. Chhatrapati held a Darbar at new palace this morning in honour of Shrimant Vikramsinh Maharaj of Dewas (Senior) who came here on Monday last.

Shrimant Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj made a short speech complimenting Shrimant Vikramsinh on his educational and administrative abilities and prayed for a brilliant future for him the Maharajasaheb of Dewas returned suitable thanks. He was a student in the Rajaram College formerly.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay is visiting Kolhapur as the guest of the Chhatrapati, on Monday morning, April 24.

education, equality of sexes, universal language, unity of science and religion, solution of the economic problems and an International House of Justice. She added that the political and economic plans of Bahaullah baffled the economists and politicians of Europe by the "clear" and practicability.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed her desire for permanent peace and unity of mankind into a bond of brotherhood.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

Demand For Unification Of Maharashtra

With the sure, if not early, prospect of Andhra and Karnatak being made into full, separate provinces with the support of the Congress Ministries in Bombay and Madras, Maharashtra also is raising its voice in favour of unifying the Marathi-speaking territories of C.P. and Berar with Maharashtra in Bombay Presidency. The Marathi Press is particularly prominent in discussing the various aspects of a unified and separate Maharashtra. A resolution in favour of unification of all Marathi-speaking areas in a separate province was passed in the Marathi Literary Conference held in this city during Easter holidays. It was moved by Mr. B. V. Jodhav, ex-Minister, and supported by a number of speakers, including principal D. R. Gadgil. An amendment by Mr. Gadgil calling upon "Government" to take necessary steps, and not the "Government of Bombay" was accepted by Mr. Jadhav.

WHAT ABOUT BOMBAY?

While some writers want Marathi-speaking people in British India to be brought into a single province of Maharashtra, there are some who want the Marathi-speaking people from Hyderabad State and Goa (Portuguese territory) also to be embraced by the new Province. But clearly, this is not considered practical politics, since Andhra-speaking people in the Nizam's Dominions and Kanada-speaking people in Mysore State also are not expected to join the prospective Andhra and Karnataka provinces.

But, to all these writers the

Review Of Literary Conference

PROF. KARVE'S EIGHTY YEARS

(BY "UBIQUITY.")

question of Bombay tortures a good deal. Geographically Bombay is on the Konkan coast, and if it had remained an island like Nhova or Uran, that it was once, at would easily have been part of to-day's Thana or Kolaba District, and therefore of Maharashtra. But, Bombay's position now is so extraordinary that even the Indian National Congress has thought it proper to turn it into a separate province. The Bombay of to-day is the creation, chiefly of British capitalist-industrialist imperialism, aided by Swadeshi capitalism. It has developed a cosmopolitan culture of its own, and if a plebiscite were taken the overwhelming majority will vote in favour of a separate Bombay Province, but even the great majority of Marathi-speaking people will also do so.

What is considered as a sober and practical view, among those engaged in these discussions is that Bombay should remain a bilingual province, with Kanarese-speaking people out, but C. P. Marathi and Berar tacked on to it, the point being that Maharashtra and Gujerat will do well to work together for the good of the whole presidency.

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR.

The proceedings of the Mara-

thi Literary Conference, including the speech of its President, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, have come in for a good deal of criticism in the Marathi Press, much of which is sympathetic. Mr. Savarkar's scathing denunciation of the Congress President's proposal for adopting the Roman as the script for all Indian languages is welcomed by the Marathi Press, as also his advocacy of Hindi, governed by Sanskrit. The Marathi Press does not, on the whole take up Mr. Savarkar's view of abolishing all Arabic and Persian expressions and words, which have taken root in the Marathi language for hundreds of years, and used in such classical works as "Jnaneshwari" and writings by the masters of modern Marathi prose.

"DON'T FEEL INFERIOR."

Mr. Savarkar's concluding speech at the Conference, which was delivered ex-tempore was very highly appreciated. He gave the message in glowing language that Marathi was by no means behind any Indian language including the Bengalee, in point of powers of expression, through words, or in output of literature of variety. Nor, he said, was Maharashtra behind any other province in any field, including politics. What Maharashtra really suffered from

was the want of properly conducted English periodicals and newspapers. For lack of that no proper publicity was secured to Maharashtra, for whatever it was doing in various socially useful fields.

PROFESSOR KARVE'S 80 YEARS.

Several journals, including the "Kesari" of Poona published special issues to do homage to the great work of Prof. D. K. Karve in the cause of social reform and uplift of Indian women. Great men and small, working in various fields have joined to pay tributes to Mr. Karve, who had to put up with a good deal of neglect and even persecution as a pioneer of social reform in Maharashtra. What distinguished Karve from most of his contemporaries favouring social reform was that he talked less and did more.

Prof. Karve was a contemporary of the late Tilak and Agarkar. In fact, Prof. Karve joined the Ferguson College as Professor of Mathematics, to fill Tilak's place. There was none among Tilak's contemporaries, who did not come in for an attack for belonging to the do-nothing Social Reform camp. But, Prof. Karve never crossed Tilak's way. He minded his own business. Prof. Karve, therefore, was the recipient of a compliment from Tilak in his "Kesari" for having actually married a widow, and not merely advocated widow re-marriage. Tilak was even present at this marriage, though he is said to have belonged to the orthodox camp.

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

183rd Birth Day Celebration At Raichur

On 10th instant, a few Homoeopathic doctors at Raichur, assembled at Dr. B. G. Deshpande's Hospital and celebrated the 183rd Birth-day Celebration of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Prominent among those present on the occasion were: Vaidya Vithal Prashad Panday, Dr. B. G. Deshpande, M.B., B.S., Dr. K. T. Agnihotri, M.B.Sc. and Mr. Raghavendra Rao.

Dr. B. G. Deshpanday was elected Chairman.

Proceedings commenced at 8 p.m., when Vaidya Vithaprasadji began to speak in Marathi on the life of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. He explained in short the difference between Allopathy and Homoeopathy, regarding potency and the efficacy of the minute dose of the latter, being superior to the massive dose of the former old school (Allopathy).

BORN IN MEISSEN

After his speech, Dr. K. T. Agnihotri began to address in English on the life, habits and diet of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. In the course of his lecture he said:

"The baptismal register shows that Samuel Hahnemann was born in Meissen, Saxony, on April 11, 1755, of Protestant, German ancestry. His father and grandfather were painters at the celebrated pottery at Meissen, Germany, which still functions. His mother was the daughter of an army officer. His background, genes, chromosomes, and endocrines were, therefore, influenced by an artistic and educated parentage above the general average.

His father particularly appears to have been a man of culture who directed the education of his son and taught him to reason. He also inculcated into the young mind the value of industry and exactness of effort in his work.

Samuel Hahnemann attended public school at Meissen and then entered the Furstenschule at the same place in his 16th year, after he had mastered a number of languages. Four years later, he entered the University of Leipzig. Here he studied and supported himself by giving lessons in German, French and English. Through an influential friend, he procured tickets for lectures in medical subjects, but as Leipzig could not give him a complete medical course, he travelled to Vienna where he entered the Medical University and became the favourite pupil of the famous Dr. Von Quarin who was the imperial physician. Later, he determined to complete the medical education at the University of Erlangen, and entering there as a student, passed his examination as Doctor of Medicine by writing a Latin Thesis in August, 1799, in his 24th year. He thereupon moved to the mining town of Hettstadt to start practice of medicine; but in 1781, he removed to Dessau, where he found more cultured surroundings and where he had time to continue his chemical studies.

PROTEST AGAINST OLD METHODS

A small country place called Gomers next attracted the young

physician and here he married the daughter of an apothecary named Haseler and settled down to family life.

The chaotic and unscientific condition of medical practice around Hahnemann led to a number of protests which the great Hufeland published in his leading medical journal. When it is recollected that ploy-pharmacy of crude drugs and poisons was rampant and that blood letting, leeching and cupping was the established practice in fevers, this protest of a man of the scientific trend of Hahnemann was understandable and justifiable.

LITERARY PURSUITS

He wrote over 70 original works on Chemistry and Medicine, some of which comprised more than one volume. He also translated 24 words from French, Latin and English authors, some of which contained several volumes. To call such a man an ignorant quack as his enemies later did, is denying the many accomplishments this studious man displayed and acquired. During this period, he made a scant living while raising a large family and had the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

About this time he wrote an article on the treatment of the insane in which he advocated gentle methods, instead of chains and prisons, and the careful study of the insane as sick individuals. He anticipated the celebrated French physician Pinel by a year in this advocacy of humane and scientific treatment of the insane. The article came to the attention of Madame Klockenbring, the wife of a prominent official who was violently insane and under orthodox treatment and led to the employment of Hahnemann to ascertain what he

could accomplish with this maniacal patient. The Duke of Gotha placed part of his hunting lodge at Hahnemann's disposal, and he moved there and took charge of Klockenbring. After a number of months, she became normal and Hahnemann received his first large fee of one thousand "Thalers" as his reward.

His fame had grown, so that he was invited to lecture at the University of Leipzig, although surrounded by the sharp criticism of his colleagues. In 1821, he was appointed physician to the Duke of Anhalt and moved to the capital city of Gothen where he achieved success professionally and financially, and was visited by patients from many countries. After a happy family life during which his wife presented him with 11 children, Hahnemann lost his dear wife and companion, and his daughter took charge of the household.

SECOND MARRIAGE

In 1835, a French gentlewoman came to Gothen for treatment and a sincere friendship ensued and Madame D'Hervilly induced Hahnemann to move to Paris after a hasty marriage and continue his practice in the capital of France. Hahnemann before leaving provided liberally for his family, and although this marriage has been criticised and his family objected to his action, the move to Paris was followed by remarkable professional success. He lived in Paris from 1835 to 1843 and passed away in his 88th year. His intellect was active almost to the end.

It is interesting and instructive to survey and analyze his life. He arose at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter. For breakfast he drank two cups of warmed milk (not boiled pasteurised). Then he attended to his correspondence and received his morning patients. At 10 a.m. his

(Continued On Page 32)

Indo-European Orchestra

'Can Western methods be applied to Indian music' is a question which may have arisen in the minds of some of those who listened to Mr. John Foulds' concert in aid of the King-Emperor's Tuberculosis Fund, which was given at the Regal Theatre, Delhi, and broadcast. The concert was attended by Their Excellencies The Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow. On one side of the platform was the Viceroy's Band, lent for the occasion, and on the other side, a Band of Indian musicians reading and playing from Western notation. European and Indian musicians have played together before. Western notation has also been used by Indian players. The novelty and the importance of this concert (the first of its kind, as far as I know in musical history) lay in other directions. It is not my concern to make a detailed criticism of the programme. A. I. R. Delhi has already announced that more will be given on similar lines, and people can form their own opinions. Your readers may, however, like to know something about the musical convictions which have prompted Mr. John Foulds to endeavour to create an Indo-European orchestra.

Ragas In The West

For ages, 'raga' (the "melody-mould") has been the basis of Indian music. One idea underlying this lovely old art-form is that by dwelling upon and repeating a small musical formula, a deep psycho-physiological effect is produced. If the thing is done well, there can be no doubt that this is true. Unfortunately, the pedants on the one hand, and public neglect and modern vulgarity on the other, have well-nigh destroyed this grand old art. But the principle of 'raga' survives. It is a real thing which nothing can destroy. In the West, we have had a different musical development, distinguished mainly from the Eastern development by harmony. Occasionally, we find traces of the principle of 'raga' also in Western music. Bach and Beethoven were particularly addicted to it, though it takes an experienced musician to discover the similarity, which I will here express for the layman as the "motif" (as, for instance the four notes at the beginning of Beethoven's C minor Symphony, on which he dwells, and out of which he develops such a magnificent movement.) This is the spirit of 'raga' manifesting in a Western form. Wagner, also, was imbued with it. His leit-motifs are famous—nearly all of them consisting of a short "melody-form" as in Indian 'raga,' only differently developed. This fundamental similarity is natural for one reason, because all our scales and modes without exception were originally derived from India. Our chief scale, which we call "major-diatonic," is the 29th *malahar* (mode) of the *Karnatic* system, which mode is called *Dhrasanakrabharanam* in South India and was given to Europe by Pythagoras!

Scope For Synthesis

However different our Western music may seem to be as compared with Indian, it is vitally important to remember that both spring from a common ancient Aryan culture. Indian music has retrogressed. European music has grown from small beginnings some 200 years ago to be healthy, noisy, poetical and hopeful adolescent. For some time, this de-

Indian Music And Western Methods: Mr. John Foulds' Pioneering Efforts

(By Tandra Devi)

tiful child of the ancient Aryan musical culture has been in a state of restless open revolt. He has discarded his old harmonic theories and methods. He has tried every cacophony under the sun, but is still unsatisfied. The young cannot do without the old nor can the old exist happily without the young. So we find the modern harmonist coming to India, assimilating the spirit of 'raga' and endeavouring to build up a new kind of harmony upon it. Can this really be done? Is it a legitimate form of art? I think so, certainly. Two things are needed, if it is to be healthily built: (1) the Western harmonist must continue his rebellion against old forms to the point of being willing and able to find harmony in the 'ragas' themselves, or he will ruin Indian music by taking the vital characteristics out of it. (2) Indian musicians and the public must be willing to abandon the vulgar theatrical styles on the one hand, and pedantic classicism on the other. They must co-operate with creative artists in the effort to make way for a true union of Western harmonic principles with those of 'raga'. What is the principle of 'raga'? Raga is a series of notes, and concentration of musical effort 'within that series' is the principle of 'raga'. (This must suffice for an article of this scope).

John Foulds' Efforts

Harmony can be built up within a small series of notes, if the harmonist will submit his art to the severe discipline which doing this entails. Such harmony as will result (providing that the harmonist is also an artist) can be appreciated by the Indian listener if he will free himself the racial conceptions—or misconceptions?—of 'raga', just as the Western must free himself from his racial misconceptions of harmony if these two arts are to be united.

No good will be accomplished for the development of Indian music on harmonic lines if people merely study Western harmony and import it into Indian music without drastic modifications. The Western harmony itself must be modified to fit the exigencies of the Eastern art, and that is what Mr. John Foulds is endeavouring to do.

Notation

As to notation, his Indian players played from Western notation, and will have to do so, if an orchestra is to be built up. But that does not mean that Western notation should be adopted for all Indian music. Indian small bands and singers must always work in a semi-improvisational manner, and it will be deplorable if the attempt which is being made in some quarters to foist Western notation upon these is carried to "success". A kind of "sol-fa" notation has been used for ages for this music and it is quite adequate.

The old art should be reverent-

ly conserved; the new art should be vigorously encouraged.

What Indians Must Do

If we are to have grand orchestras in India, we must aim for real symphony orchestras, but these will not be like London and Philadelphia symphony orchestras, they will rather be a new creation for India. A symphony orchestra could not be built out of the existing material in even the finest Indian instruments. Other elements are required, and these are provided by some of our Western instruments. When these are heard in carefully architected structural union with the best Indian instruments, the effect is beautiful. Western orchestras lack just what Eastern instruments can give them. But before we hear the Indo-

European orchestra at its best, we will have to get down seriously to the business of improving the craftsmanship in Indian instruments. I have little doubt that this bad craftsmanship, resulting in poor quality of tone and clumsy gadgets, is the result of several centuries of neglect. Discerning patronage of Indian instrument-makers will therefore be an essential if symphony orchestras are to be built up in India. We must encourage and help indigenous craftsmen, and above all, stick to the old models of the Indian instruments which cannot be improved upon, except in a few minor details of fittings and gadgets.

How sad it will be if, just as Western musicians are convinced of the value of these instruments, Indians scrap them! Europe and America will soon be needing to use them. A start was made at Delhi the other night, by a musician who knows what Europe and America want. Western instruments, like Western scales, originated in the East. What more natural, then, than that arts and instruments derived from a common source should be united in an Indo-European orchestra?



SHE DID NOT KNOW SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL

SHE ENVIED HER FRIENDS THEIR PURE COMPLEXIONS.

Her own skin was sallow, loose, dull and lifeless, spotted here and there with blackheads. She felt that people looked at her without admiration, and yet her features were well shaped and not unpleasant. She smiled when her best friend told her she ought to use Oatine Cream. "No use!" she said, but she was persuaded.

A fortnight later—people stared when she came into the room. "What has she been doing to herself?", they said, "she looks lovely!"—"No, it isn't her dress, it is her face that has changed."—"Her complexion."—"She has Charm—".

IT WAS ONLY ONE MORE ORDINARY OATINE EXPERIENCE.

THERE'S A REASON. Oatine Cream besides cleansing the pores of the outer skin and clearing away dead cells penetrates to the skin beneath, nourishes and revitalises the tired tissues and increases the circulation of the blood which makes beauty visible and gives it bloom and vitality.

OATINE CREAM—For regular nightly massage.
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THE OATINE WAY IS THE EASY WAY.

THE MESSAGE OF IQBAL A Broadcast Talk

In the course of a radio talk on "Iqbal" on Friday night Mr. S. A. Brelvi said:—

"Many have been the tributes that have been paid to the memory of Sir Mahomed Iqbal who died yesterday. But few tributes bring home more prominently the immensity of the loss that we have suffered than the words of poet Tagore who says: 'The death of Sir Mahomed Iqbal creates a void in our literature that, like a mortal wound, will take a very long time to heal up. India, whose place to-day in the world is too narrow, can ill afford to miss a poet whose poetry had such universal value.' Whatever the achievements and glories of India of the past, we have to confess to our shame and sorrow that to-day India does not command the same attention and admiration of the rest of the world as many other countries do. The rest of the world knows India only through Gandhiji, Tagore, Jawaharlal, Iqbal and Sarojini Naidu. That a nation of thirty-five crores should have produced only half-a-dozen world personalities is a measure of our backwards in many things that matter. It is also a measure of the heights of greatness to which the half-a-dozen world figures that we possess have risen. And to-day one of them has left us. But to recall the beautiful words of Sarojini Naidu 'though earth may enshrine the precious dust of Iqbal's body, his imperishable genius will shine through the ages in undermined beauty and splendour.'"

REVOLUTIONISED URDU POETRY.

Iqbal was the product of the culture of the East and the West. The poems that he wrote revolutionised Urdu poetry—ushered in a new era in its history, enriched Urdu and Persian literature for all time—for he wrote both in Urdu and Persian—and contributed in no small measure to the awakening of the Muslim community. Urdu poetry had sunk low after the disappearance of the Moghul Court. The poets confined their themes to the rose and the nightingale, the lover and the beloved, and the wine and the cup-bearer. Hall, Akbar, Azad and Shibli, however, led the way in giving to Urdu poetry a new purposeful character and elevating its status. But it was left to Iqbal to raise it to a height it had never reached before at least in its noble purpose, if not in its technical perfection, so much so that his poetry is an invaluable treasure not only of those who speak and read Urdu and Persian, but of all India. Dealing as his poems did with nature, as a poet alone can see it, and with the problems of human life and of nations, as only a philosopher can deal with them, they moved the hearts of thousands of men and women as they had seldom been moved. They became the subject of discussion in colleges and learned societies in books and periodicals; they became part of the curricula of universities; many of them were sung as national songs and others were quoted by speakers, politicians and preachers in their speeches and, above all, they were sung in streets of remote villages as well as cities in all parts of India.

HIS MESSAGE.

Iqbal has been described as a poet of Islam. It is true in this sense that he is the interpreter of the spirit of Islam, the Islam which the Arabian Prophet taught and his immediate followers practised—the Islam whose message was for the whole world. That Islam taught true democracy and human brotherhood. It denounced exploitation of one nation by another, of one individual by another. It taught that men and

women should be judged not by what they believed but by what they did. It taught that men and women must unselfishly serve their fellow-beings irrespective of their beliefs. It taught, above all, Tolerance. It was the beauties of this Islam that Iqbal sang. A true Muslim cannot be a slave. Patriotism must be the breath of his nostril. So some of the most moving of Iqbal's poems are those which appeal to the patriotism of his countrymen. His poem beginning with the lines "Sare Jahanse Achcha Hindustan Hamara" eminently deserves to be a national song of India.

But patriot though he was he also realized that patriotism was not enough. His politics was based on brotherhood and not selfishness. Humanity was one family and religion was its true protector. And because he had this universal outlook and he wished to convey his message to a wider world that he wrote many of his poems in the Persian language. His Persian poems not only carried his message to the world outside India but also brought home to it his greatness as a poet. Some of these poems were translated into Turkish, Russian, German as well as English.

POET OF HUMANITY.

In these poems he bewails the spirit of narrow nationalism. He writes, for instance:—

"Thou art not free as yet from the shackles of water and clay, Thou sayest: I am a Turk, I am an Afghan, I am at first an Adam without any colour, Afterwards I am an Indian or a Turanian."

The same idea he puts in the mouth of God Who complains:— "I had created the world from the same clay and water, But thou hast created a Persian, a Tartar and a negro. I had created the finest steel from the earth. But thou hast created the sword, the arrow and the gun, Thou hast created an axe for felling the trees of the garden Thou hast created a cage for the singing birds."

His heart bleeds for the underdog and the exploited and oppressed of the world and he puts the following words into the mouth of God Who commands the angels in the following terms:— "Rise and awaken the poor of My world. Shake the door and walls of the mansions of the rich. Make the blood of the slaves warm with the ardours of faith. Make the humble sparrow fight with the eagle.

The era of the sovereignty of the masses is near at hand. Erase all marks of the old regime, wherever they may be found. Set fire to every crop of that field. From which the peasant cannot derive his livelihood."

Iqbal's poems, as I have said above, are inspired by the spirit of Islam and, those who knew Islam as the Prophet taught it know that poems inspired by that spirit have a universal appeal, the appeal that the Bhagvat Gita has, for instance, because, as in the case of the latter the purpose of these poems is to emphasize that if human society is to continue and make progress its activities must be inspired by religious philosophy, that divorce from it would lead to decay and ruin and that there must be preserved a healthy balance of spiritualism and materialism.

It is unfortunate that the Urdu poems of Iqbal have not yet been translated into English and other languages. If some master hands could translate many of them into some of the Indian languages as well as English, without missing the spirit behind them I have not

"Cashiers Must Be Well-paid"

C. P. M.'s Remark In Cheating Case Against Chicago Radio Co.'s Sub-Cashier

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Cashiers must be paid handsomely. This will keep them above temptation." These remarks were made to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate during the hearing of a case in which a cashier of the Eastern Electric Engineering Co. and Chicago Radio Co. stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,047.

Several budding radio mechanics gave evidence in the case. The accused is a youth named D. B. Risbud, who was employed as a Sub-Cashier in the Eastern Electric Engineering Co. and Chicago Radio Co. on a monthly salary of Rs. 65.

Mr. C. B. Vilkar, outlining the case for the prosecution stated that the accused used to receive cash on sale business and enter the same in the account. On February 24, he went to the manager in an excited manner, and showed a telegram purporting to show that his uncle was dead.

It was a bogus telegram. Accused wanted a few days' leave to attend to the funeral ceremonies of the "deceased uncle." The leave was granted, and he was given Rs. 25 as advance.

A few days later, one of the clients of the firm went to the office and produced a receipt for

the slightest doubt not merely that the literature embodied in these languages will be enriched beyond measure but also the great and good work of promoting better understanding and greater goodwill among different races, creeds and communities would be much facilitated. For it is no exaggeration to say that though there have been great poets in Urdu, the works of no Urdu poet contain a richer mine of the treasures of Oriental, particularly Islamic, philosophy and culture and of all that is best and most ennobling in the thought of the East and the West than those of Iqbal. In beautiful language they constitute a valuable guide to humanity in its onward march to Truth and Progress and, to nations like India which have awakened from a long sleep they present a new hope and a new mission.

HE BELONGS TO ALL COMMUNITIES.

I shall now read to you the translation of one of his poems: "Let me tell the truth, O Brahmin—but thou shouldst not get offended, The idols in thy idol temples have all become antiquated. Thou hast learnt from the idols how to bear enmity towards thy kith and kin, While the Moulavi has also learnt from his God how to wrangle with others. Having become sick at heart, I have left both the temple and the mosque; I have stopped listening to the preachings of the Walis and also to thy fables. Thou thinkest that God exists in these idols of stones To me every particle of my country's dust is a God. Come, let us lift up the veils of strangeness once again; Let us reconcile the separated ones and erase all marks of discord. The heart's abode is lying desolate for a long time past, Come, let us build a new temple in that region! Let our holy temple be the highest among the world's places, Come, and let us raise its spire so

Rs. 10 signed by the accused. There was no corresponding entry in the account books, and the amount was not credited in the accounts.

Coaching Class

The prosecutor further stated that the firm was running a coaching class for the radio mechanics, and they used to give their registration fees and school fees to the accused. Several students of the Institute afterwards came and produced receipts of payment of fees. But they were not credited in the accounts. In all, the accused misappropriated about Rs. 1,100.

N. S. Sahani, an employee of the firm giving evidence stated that the accused was paid Rs. 65 a month.

Magistrate: Cashiers ought to be paid a little more.

Witness: But he is only a sub-cashier.

Magistrate: Keep only one cashier and pay him well."

The case stands adjourned.

TRIVANDRUM, April 23.

S. Chathanath Karayal, Deputy President of the Travancore Legislative Assembly, tendered resignation of his office as the Director of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank.—A. P.

as to touch the sky! Let us every morning chant the sweet 'mantaras.'

And make all the devotees drink the wine of love!

There is strength and peace in the songs of devotees.

The salvation of the people of this world lies in LOVE."

It would be defaming his memory to label the poet who wrote such poems as a poet who belongs to one community. He is part of the imperishable treasure of the world. He belongs to all communities.

A. I. EDUCATION BOARD MEETS AT WARDHA

Constitution And Rules Discussed By Members

WARDHAGANJ, April 23.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of the All-India Education Board and other members, arrived here last evening. A meeting of the Board commenced in the morning at Seth Jannalal's bungalow. The constitution and rules were discussed for three hours. They will be meeting again in the afternoon when Mahatma Gandhi attends.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi's visit to the Frontier will be decided after Mr. Mahadeo Desai's arrival. The decision regarding Wardha as the venue of the Premier's and Working Committee meetings will be announced to-morrow.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

CUTTACK, April 23.

The Hon. Mr. Biswanathdas, Premier of Orissa, returned to Cuttack last night from Pur where he had gone to see the Governor on the question of appointment of Mr. J. R. Dain as Acting Governor of the province.

It is believed that no solution could yet be found, and there is a demand in political circles that an announcement ought to be made by the Government of India on this question.—A. P.

TASK THAT KISAN SABHAS MUST FULFIL

MAHATMA CLARIFIES THEIR RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS

"The difference between your view and mine is based on the question whether the Zamindari system is to be mended or ended. I say it should be mended, and if it cannot be mended, it would end itself," in these words Gandhiji summed up the difference between the Socialist School, and what may be called the Satyagrahi School, before an informal meeting of Calcutta Congressmen, reports Mahadeo Desai in Saturday's "Harijan," under the caption: "Kisans and Zamindars."

Mr. Mahadeo Desai continues: At the root of the various questions that arise on the subject lies this fundamental difference, and the answers to those questions naturally reflect the philosophy which the replier holds. Thus one of the questions that puzzles many is:

"The Zamindars and Mahajans are the instruments of the bureaucracy. They have always sided with it and are an obstacle to our progress and freedom. Why should not the obstacle be removed?"

To this Gandhiji's reply reflecting his philosophy was this: "They are indeed part and parcel of the bureaucracy. But they are its helpless tools. Must they for ever remain so? We may do nothing to put them away from us. If they change their mentality, their services can be utilized for the nation. If they will not change, they will die a natural death. If we have non-violence in us, we will not frighten them. We have to be doubly careful when the Congress has power."

Question: But can't we say the system of Zamindari is an anachronism and should go, by non-violent means, of course?

Answer: Of course we can. The question is 'must we'? Why can we not say to the Zamindars, 'These are the evils which we ask you to remove yourselves'? I admit that this presumes trust in human nature.

Question: Would you say that the permanent settlement should remain?

Answer: No, it has to go. The way to make the Kisans happy and prosperous is to educate them to know the reason of their present condition and how to mend it. We may show them the non-violent way or the violent. The latter may look tempting, but it is the way to perdition in the long run.

Question: But don't you agree that the land belongs to him who tills it?

Answer: I do. But that need not mean that the Zamindar should be wiped out. The man who supplies brains and metal is as much a tiller as the one who labours with his hands. What we aim at, or should, is to remove the present terrible inequality between them.

Question: But the mending process may be very long.

Answer: Seemingly the longest process is often the shortest.

Question: But why not parcel out the land among the tillers?

Answer: That is a hasty thought. The land is to-day in their hands. But they know neither their rights nor how to exercise them. Supposing they were told neither to move out of the land nor to pay the dues to the Zamindars, do you think their misery would be over? Surely much will still remain to be done. I suggest that that should be undertaken now and the rest will follow as day follows night.

That led up to the question of the Kisan Sabhas, their relations with the Congress, their scope and their function.

"My opinion," said Gandhiji, "is clear-cut, having worked among the Kisans and labour all my life. There is nothing constitutionally wrong in the Congress allowing the Kisan Sabhas to work independently nor in allowing the office-bearers of the Kisan Sabhas to be office-bearers of the Congress, for they will come in the usual way.

But my study of separate Kisan organizations has led me definitely to the conclusion that they are not working for the interests of the Kisans but are organized only with a view to capturing the Congress organization.

"They can do even this by leading the Kisans along the right channels, but I am afraid they are misleading them. If the Kisans and their leaders will capture the Congress by doing nothing but authorised Congress work, there is no harm. But if they do so by making false registers, storming meetings and so on, it would be something like fascism.

"But the main question is whether you want the Kisan Sabhas to strengthen the Congress or to weaken it, to use the Kisan organization to capture the Congress or to serve the Kisans, whether the Sabha is to be a rival organization working apparently in the name of the Congress or one carrying out the Congress programme and policy. It is really a rival organization and Congress organization only in name, its strength and energy will be utilized in resisting the Congress and those of the Congress will be utilized in resisting the Kisan Sabha, with the result that the poor Kisans will be ground between two mill-stones.—A.P.

"Times Of India" Delhi Correspondent Sails From Bombay

Mr. A. H. Byrt, for many years special Correspondent of "The Times of India" at Delhi and Simla, leaves Bombay to-day on retirement after 34 years' service with the paper.

Mr. Byrt started his newspaper career in Bath, where he was attached to the "Bath Chronicle"; afterwards he went to the "Surrey Advertiser." He joined "The Times of India" in 1904 as Chief Reporter. Soon afterwards he became Chief Sub-Editor; in 1911 he was appointed an Assistant Editor and for a time Chief Assistant Editor. At the time of his departure he was the doyen of the Special Correspondent in New Delhi; he was wellknown to successive Viceroy, Members of the Government of India and members of both Houses of the Central Legislature. Recently, on the occasion of his approaching departure, his colleagues in New Delhi entertained him at a number of farewell functions, which were attended by distinguished officials.

C. P. EXEMPTS A. I. V. A. FROM EXCISE ACT

NAGPUR, April 23. The All-India Village Industries Association at Wardha has been exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Excise Act in respect of tapping palm trees, states an official notification in the "Gazette". It adds that toddy drawn may be used for the manufacture of gur or for the use or sale as beverage shall be unfermented and consumed on spot and shall not be transported.—A. P.

Cricket Control Board Headquarters To Be Shifted To Madras

No Traffic In Cricket: Associations Borrowing Players To Be Disqualified

MADRAS, April 20.

"I consider myself lucky to be called upon to bear the responsibilities of Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

"I am conscious of the onerous task that is ahead of me and I shall try to do my best for the cause of Indian cricket. In the discharge of my duties as Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India I appeal to the various provincial associations, cricketers and the public to lend me the necessary support and co-operation."

Thus observed Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, the newly-elected Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, who returned to Madras after attending the meeting of the Board at the Hotel Imperial, New Delhi, on Sunday, April 17, in an interview to a representative of "The Madras Mail."

Mr. Ranga Rao added:—

"It is a matter for congratulation that the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan has been elected the President of the Board. His services in the cause of Indian cricket in general and South Indian cricket in particular are too well known to be recounted by me here. All that I can say is that I will be delighted to work under him. As Secretary of the Madras Cricket Association, I have had the privilege of working under the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan for the last five years and the understanding between us will, I am confident, stand me in good stead in the discharge of my duty."

Asked about the venues for future meetings of the Board, Mr. Ranga Rao said that the headquarters of the Board of Control will now be in Madras. The meeting had unanimously resolved that the Board Secretariat should be with the President.

Board Meeting

The meeting of the Board of Control was held at the Hotel Imperial at New Delhi at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday, April 17. Mr. R. E. Grant Govan presided. Mr. Ranga Rao gave "The Madras Mail" representative the following facts with regard to the meeting.

"Perhaps the most important subject of discussion we had was on the Ranji Trophy Competition. It was decided to hold the Championship this year. Personally I feel that this Inter-Provincial Championship as well as the Inter-University Championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy are the best means of unearthing fresh and young talent and as such.

during my tenure of office, I will do my best to see that these two competitions are placed on a sound basis."

"In England, the tour of a visiting team does not in any way interfere with the running of the County Championships. My opinion is that the itinerary of visiting teams in India should be so arranged as not to clash with the matches in connexion with the Ranji Championships."

Discussion on the Ranji Trophy brought out the question of cricketers who played for more than one team when a visiting team toured India. The meeting, in condemning this attitude, passed the following resolutions:

Associations should select players from their own area against a foreign visiting team and not borrow players from other Associations.

Any Association borrowing players and lending players shall be penalised by the Board by not being included in the itinerary against a foreign visiting team and the individual players concerned will be penalised by being excluded from First Class cricket in India for a period of two years. Disqualification in each of the above cases is to be done by the Board of Control.

Regarding "private fixtures" in the itinerary, every endeavour should be made to arrange the itinerary in a manner so as to avoid the "private match" being immediately before a Test Match.

A proposal had been placed before the meeting to the effect that the Board of Control and the Cricket Club of India should be made one body and towards this end it was suggested that a draft scheme of amalgamation functioning similar to the M.C.C. and the County Advisory Committee in England be drawn up by the Presidents of the two bodies and circulated to the Board for their meeting next year.

The consensus of opinion at the meeting was that it was too premature to discuss the matter at this stage. "As far as I can see," said Mr. Ranga Rao, "discussions on this subject are not likely to be resumed in the near future."

Australian Tour

Mr. Ranga Rao said that the Board was not in favour of Frank Tarrant's proposal to bring out an Australian Cricket Team to India in the coming cold weather. If, however, the Cricket Club of India was willing to sponsor such an unofficial tour, the Board might give the Cricket Club all support and co-operation.

DISSATISFACTION IN GITA PRESS

Huge Procession Of Workers

(From A Correspondent.) Great dissatisfaction prevails among the workers of the Gita Press, Gorakhpur as a result of maltreatment and very low wages. Twelve workers have been recently dismissed who were suspected to be the champions of workers' cause. Consequently the labourers of the B. N. W. Ry. work shop took out a procession headed by Dr. B. N. Mukerji, M.L.A. and paraded through the principal streets of the city.

Several posters condemning the unjust treatment of the Gita Press workers were displayed. The procession terminated at Laldighi where a meeting was held under the Presidentship of Professor Satya Charan.

Among the principal speakers were Pro. Shibbanlal Saxena.

SIX-MONTHS MARRIED JOCKEY KILLED

Wife And Parents Witness Accident

Mr. John Lloyd, only son of Mr. A. W. Lloyd, of Whitechapel Manor, near South Molton, Devon, was killed at Dulverton Hunt Point-to-Point Steeplechases at Morebath, near Dulverton, Devon.

Mr. Lloyd, who was twenty-five, was riding in the first event, the members' race, and taking a jump early in the race, he came off and his horse landed on him.

Mr. Lloyd had been married only six months. His wife and parents saw the accident.

Thakur Singhasan Singh, Shri Shyamacharan Shastri, Editor "Sandesh" and others.

A resolution was moved against the Gita Press which was passed. Some mischief makers tried to disturb the meeting but no untoward scene occurred.

Around Theatre & Film Land



ALOKARANI, who is featured in Vishwakala Cinetone's new film "GHOONGATWALL."

Love Has A Holiday!

Those Over Drawn Screen Kisses Are Now Unpopular

Love is not what it used to be on the screen. The embrace which once would have lasted more than a minute must now be all over and done with in 20 seconds or less.

Fred Allen, a film cutter for the past 20 years and recently engaged in editing Samuel Goldwyn's "The Adventures of Marco Polo" has this to say upon the subject: "An overdrawn love scene, instead of thrilling stenographers and waitresses as it once did, to-day has the effect of appearing highly ludicrous. Its only place is in a fantastic comedy where it can be utilized to produced laughs.

"The shortening of love scenes in pictures is the result of observing thousands of audiences and noting their unrest when protracted love scenes are presented. The modern girl of to-day has contempt for Romeos. The gallant lover of the past, the man who would propose on bended knee and mix poetic sentiments with the business at hand has given way to the gasoline lover who is a very direct and business-like boy."

Allen contends that straight romance now takes up less than five per cent of current picture stories where formerly half the footage of a picture would deal with the subject itself.

"Ninety-five per cent of to-day's pictures must deal with cinematic action, says Mr. Allen."

Joel MacCrea And How He Crashed Into Films

LONG YEARS OF TRAINING AND A TRENCH COAT HELPED HIM ON HIS WAY TO STARDOM

Joel MacCrea has had two beginnings in motion pictures. One was due to chance. And the second, the one that really meant the beginning of his career, was due to his possession a swaggerish looking trench coat.

His interest in pictures dates from the time when, as a two headed kid, he was pressed into service to ride a horse in a mob scene and was paid dol. 5 for it. Those were the days when Ruth Roland, queen of the serial stars was making thrillers in the great open spaces which since have become Hollywood.

Joel's surprise was great enough when he was selected from among the bystanders to participate in the riding scene. But the thrill of being paid for the ride, in the bargain, left him even more greatly surprised and with a desire to become an actor.

WAITING FOR A CHANCE

Years passed and he graduated from Pomona College. His prize possession was the trench coat which he wore or carried upon any and all occasions.

Joel had friends at Pathe studio, whom he visited quite frequently. In fact, he came so often that the gateman took as a matter of course, or one of the studio family, the tall young man with the trench coat who seemed to be so well acquainted around the place. The visits led, shortly, to his becoming acquainted with a director or two and some of the studio's players and to his being given a screen test which executives considered successful.

He worked steadily in pictures after that, but was disturbed by the bitter knowledge that he was being given no opportunity to act. His good looks and rugged physique seemed to be the movie makers' only interest.

"For so long", he recalls, "I did little but stand around in a picture waiting for my cue to kiss the leading lady."

His first real chance came when he was cast opposite Miriam Hopkins in "Richest Girl in the World." This picture was to prove to be the first of five in which he appeared opposite Miss Hopkins, for soon he was signed to a long term contract by Samuel Goldwyn who also had signed Miss Hop-

kins. Consecutively, they appeared together in "Barbary Coast", "Splendor", "These Three" and "Woman Chases Man."

Recently he played the role of Dave in the Goldwyn production or "Dead End." And his latest appearance was in a role which he considers more than any other "right down his alley" that of Ramsay MacKay, pioneer express messenger, in Frank Lloyd's epic of early American transportation, "Wells Fargo."

Joel was born at South Pasadena, on the outskirts of Los Angeles, but when he still was barely able to toddle his family moved over the hills to Hollywood. It was a fortunate move, but at the time he was distressed no little because he had to attend the Hollywood School For Girls—it was the only school in the area possessing a kindergarten.

Later Joel attended Hollywood High, graduated and went on to Pomona College to study public speaking, elocution, drama and everything else available that might help him in an acting career. He had been bitten by the bug during that one riding experience and it was his ambition to follow in the footsteps of William S. Hart.

OWNS A RANCH

The young actor's screen career has failed of being patterned after that of the great Western star by a wide degree. But in his private life he has followed Hart's path to a considerable extent. A lover of the outdoors, he owns and operates a 1000 acre cattle ranch near Moore Park, in San Fernando Valley, where he spends all his leisure time riding herd with the cowboys.

Joel's love of the range also is hereditary, for he is a descendant of a pioneer California family. His maternal grandfather Major Albert Whipple, travelled Westward with the '49-ers in a covered wagon and established one of San Francisco's first hotels. His paternal grandfather Major John McCrea, fought Apache Indians and drove stage coaches with "six up" with General Phineas Banning.

Joel is married, most happily, to Frances Dee, a film star in her own right who appears op-



JOEL MCCREA.

FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA

Shooting Of First Film, "Asha" Starts

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The studio was astir with life and enthusiasm when Director Parry-Davies started shooting of Film Corporation's first Hindi picture "Asha."

In the morning a brief Mangalacharan ceremony was held and just before the start the Managing Director, Mr. Kabra, stepped on the floor and wished all present the best of luck. Then Assistant Director Sen took upon himself the task of starting picture by clapping the sticks.

The story opened in a drawing room where a little boy, the son of an aviator, was very seen diligently fitting the parts of a toy aeroplane. The boy hoped to step into the shoes of the father some day who is flying back home and is expected in an hour. The mother, beckoned the child who started and dropped the toy plane. A small incident.....but have not small incidents at times signified the advent of terrific disasters?

Vijay Kumar, Kapoor, Purna Chowdhury, Tulsi Lahiri, Kamran, Deb Bala, Indira, Devi, etc. are featured in "Asha".

posit: him, for the first time since their wedding several years ago, in "Wells Fargo." They are the parents of two husky, blonde-headed boys.

Looking forward to school time for their offsprings, not many years away, the McCreas recently acquired a home at Santa Monica, in addition to the ranch, so as to be closer to educational facilities.

Joel is blonde, 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighs about 190 pounds.

MISS FI MINDIA, MOVIE HEROINE!

Plus Ca Change, plus C'est la Meme Chose!

(The more she changes the more she is the same thing!)



A BASHFUL VILLAGE MAID.



A SMART COLLEGE GIRL.



A SOPHISTICATED "SOCIETY" WOMAN.



WIFE OF A FIFTY-RUPEES-A-MONTH CLERK.

About Studios And Stars



A scene from "Raja Gopichand," Saraswati Cinetone's forthcoming release.

ROUND THE BOMBAY STUDIOS

BOMBAY TALKIES: A pity that the riots should have broken out so soon after the release of their "Nirmala" at the Roxy. Despite the uneasy situation in the city, however, it is drawing well. And once the curfew order is revoked, no doubt Roxy will draw still larger crowds which the picture deserves. Incidentally, the film has done exceedingly well in Northern India, at Delhi and Lahore the takings in the first week beating the record of the Bombay Talkies' last film, "Jeevan Prabhat"..... At the moment the Studio is busy producing some advertisement films but within a week it is understood their next picture will go on the 'sets'. Meanwhile we hear the studio was visited by H. E. the Governor and Lady Lumley.

GENERAL FILMS: Work is going on on all the three pictures Director Kardar's "Baghban", Director Atorothy's "Pati Patni" and Mohan Singh's "Industrial India". It is expected that "Baghban" will be the first to be completed and may be released by the end of May. The cast of "Baghban" includes Bimla Kumari (who made a hit in "Milap"), Sitara (of "Watan" fame), Yasmin, Nandrekar, Ashraf Khan, Mirza Musharraf, Wasti, and Nazir. Sobhanadevi Samarth leads the cast of "Pati Patni" as well as "Industrial India". A visit to the studio revealed a number of broken windows which, it is learnt, had to be smashed for a scene in "Industrial India". Rather symbolical of the holocaust that comes in the wake of industry!

RANJIT MOVIE TONE: "Gorakh Aya" which was reported to be completed several weeks ago is now reported to be receiving "final touches". The cast includes Rajkumari (remember her in "Devdas"?) whose reappearance will be generally welcomed.

'Achhut', work on which was reported to have started several

weeks ago is now reported to be in the "rehearsals" stage. Gohar will be starred with Sunita Devi, Rajkumar, Mazhar Khan, etc., in the supporting cast. "The Story", described as the story of a modern girl (shades of "Three Hundred Days And After"?) will be Director Joshi's next film after the completion of "Gorakh Aya". Director Jayant Desai is said to have completed half of "The Cat" (which means, of course, that it has about four and a half lives still left in her). After the success of Prabhat's "Tukaram" one need not wonder that Ranjit are producing "Sant Tulsidas" with Vishnupant Pagnis in the title role "Prithvi Putra", reported to be dealing with "lives of gods" is now ready and "Bazigar", too, has probably exhausted his bag of tricks. By the way, the Ranjit Studio news bulletin announces that Director Vyasa has started a "horror picture"!!!!

SAGAR MOVIE TONE: While Director Badami is taking well-deserved rest, Director Mahub is reported to have gone ahead with his new film, many scenes for which were shot in the St. Xavier's College. Motilal is starred with Rose, Maya Bannerjee and Yaqub in the supporting cast. Name not yet announced.

A Saraswati Cinetone Star

POONA, (By Mail).

It took six months for Mr. R. G. Torney to select an actor to play the lead in "Raja Gopichand"—a Saraswati production, directed by Bhal G. Pendharkar. Hundreds of people were interviewed and finally Chandrakant has been chosen to portray the role of 'Raja Gopichand'.

Declared Master Chandrakant: "The few films I have acted in fall short of their full effect because opportunities and scope were not at my disposal. But here is my important role and I am allowed to do it perfectly."

Educational Films Become Popular In Japan

EACH SCHOOL HAS A PROJECTOR AND A CINEMA CAMERA!

By P. D. PERKINS

Japan is becoming film-minded. Small country villages each have their motion picture theatre. In the cities there is usually a Theatre Street such as Sin Kyogoku in Kyoto, Sinkaiti in Kobe, Dotom-bori, and Sinsekai in Osaka besides the smaller movie houses to be found near each shopping district. Sundays and holidays find the average family on its outing and usually father or elder brother carries a camera. Not the cheap boxtype, but one of the latest models with imported lens and range finder. In the large department stores the photographic departments show the greatest sales increase.

LOW ADMISSION FEE.

The admission fee of the Theatre is low and the usual programme, averaging three and a half hours, is twice as long as that of an American Theatre. In the larger cities foreign films are shown—French, German and American, and of these the average theatre-goer seems to prefer German to American films. However the number of foreign films shown in comparison with Japanese productions is negligible.

Most Japanese films are produced either in Kyoto or Tokyo and most of the larger producers maintain two studios—one in Tokyo for modern pictures and one in Kyoto for historical pictures.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

In the field of educational films, Japan is not lagging and it seems to be her policy to increase rather than to decrease appropriations for this branch of education.

Generally speaking, most of the educational films to be used within the Empire are produced by the Department of Education. Companies such as Okamoto of Tokyo produce and rent films but the Mombusyo films are sold. These vary in length from 200 to 1000 metres and are supplied on payment of the rental fee. The charge made by the Department of Education is 40 sen per meter

for silent films and 50 sen per meter for sound films, with no charge for packing or transportation. At this rate the cost of a film varies from 65 yen to nearly 600 yen, depending upon the length. The name, text and price of each new film produced by the Department of Education is announced in the Official Gazette which is issued every day.

Most of these films average 1 or 2 reels in length and unless it is a sound film the teachers usually give an explanation before or during the picture. In some schools there is also a motion picture camera and pictures are taken of school events, such as wrestling, sea bathing, gymnastics military drill, etc. Not only are these then projected for the school but shown to gatherings of graduates who wish to see what their successors are doing and to know how the school is progressing.

YORKSHIRE

ON THE SCREEN

"South Riding" At Excelsior Is Sincere Drama

One of the most sincere dramas ever shown on the screen is "South Riding", an adaptation of the best-selling Winifred Holtby novel, produced and directed by Victor Saville for London Films which is now being shown at the Excelsior.

The film is laid in Yorkshire, as the title suggests, although of course, there is no South Riding. But that is the only synthetic part of the picture. For the rest Mr. Saville has succeeded admirably in creating a Yorkshire of convincing reality, peopled by characters drawn from life rather than the casting directory.

Chief acting honours go to Edna Best and Ralph Richardson. Playing Sarah Burton, the school mis-

(Continued on Page 30, Col. 4.)



Ma... and Ma... Khan in "Rikshawala", Ranjit picture, booked for West End.

OVERHAUL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Kaka Kalelkar Commends Wardha Scheme During Assam Tour

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, April 21.

Kaka Kalelkar with his party completed his tour in the principal Assam towns, save Tezpur, for the week days.

At public meetings Kaka Kalelkar spoke on Wardha scheme of education as evolved by Gandhiji and approved at the Haripura Congress. Kaka Kalelkar regretted that Assamese literature though rich, was confined within narrow limits and consequently was not appreciated outside Assam. Had it been in Deonagri Script instead of in its own which is akin to Benrali, its range would have been much wider and intelligible to the whole India. In order that the Assamese might easily follow Hindi, Kaka Kalelkar suggested that they should give up the present script and adopt Deonagri.

WARDHA SCHEME

Referring to the Wardha Scheme, he said that the waste of time, energy and money, as the result of the present system of education, could be avoided under the new scheme and education could be brought to every door. The present educational system in India stood in her way to self-development and regeneration, while the new scheme was drawn up on purely national lines and would fit with the genius and traditions of Indian nation.

Kaka Kalelkar urged non-Assamese residents of Assam to learn the Assamese language without losing interest in their own.

A Provincial Committee is formed to organise institutions in the whole of Assam with Mr. Bordoloi, Congress Party leader, as Chairman.

UNITY MOVE

Mr. Haider Ali, ex-Minister of the Saadulla Cabinet has come forward with a move of Hindu-Muslim Unity as decided at a meeting held in Sylhet.

He would see Rashtrapati, Subhas Bose, on this question.

The meeting also decided to send out Maulvi Abdur Rahman to propagate the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, in different parts of the Province.

TO STRENGTHEN OPPOSITION

This move is regarded as a step forward in the progress of the formation of a stronger opposition, with Congress, against the Saadulla Ministry.

SCHEME OF JUTE RESTRICTION

Increased Prices Of "Gur" Lead To Optimism

CALCUTTA: By Mail.

In the course of a statement to the Press, Rai Bahadur D. N. Mitra, Special Officer, Jute Restriction Scheme, Bengal, said:—

The weather prices of "gur" prevailing this season have also been an incentive to many to reduce their cultivation of jute and go in for an increased area under sugarcane. It is also reported that large stocks of jute, still lying in the possession of the well-to-do cultivators, are likely to deter them from growing an excess crop this season. With all these factors working in our favour let us hope to be successful in our mission.

"Sowings of jute in low-lying areas are now complete and in some areas those are proceeding on mid-lands. But sowings on high lands have not yet begun. The inadequacy in the rainfall has been proving detrimental to further sowings. More rain is needed both for sowings on mid and high lands and for the better growth of the crop already sown.

Hours Of Work In Coal Mines

I. L. O. REPORT ADVOCATES REDUCTION

NEW DELHI, April 20.

The grey report, recently issued by the I.L.O., on reduction of hours of work in coal mines is an interesting document.

The question of reducing hours of work in coal mines is to be placed, at no more than a month's interval, before two organs of the International Labour Organisation—the Tripartite Technical Meeting scheduled to begin at Geneva on 2nd May next and the 24th Session of the I. L. Conference due to begin on 2nd June next. The Tripartite Technical Meeting, which will sit first, is of a specially technical character and its powers are advisory; nevertheless, it is clear that the I. L. Conference will be able to profit by the work of the highly qualified experts belonging to the Tripartite Meeting.

ARDUOUS AND DANGEROUS.

Miners' work is generally admitted to be particularly arduous and dangerous, and hence hours of work were regulated in mines, and more especially in coal mines, earlier than in other branches of industry. On the eve of the war, regulations of this kind were to be found in many big coal-producing countries. Hours of work were fixed at 8 or 9 in the day when a 10 or 12-hour day was still the rule in other industries. During the last few years, as a result of the depression, the movement for the reduction of working hours by legislation has grown in strength, and has in some cases made itself felt more rapidly in mines than in other industries.

CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The present report is divided into two parts. The first part, essentially documentary in character, undertakes an examination of the manner in which national regulations have dealt with the problems raised by regulation of hours in coal mines. Chapter I enumerates and classifies the various kinds of national regulations; the following chapters deal respectively with the scope of these regulations, normal hours of work, extensions of normal hours, and supervision of enforcement of the regulations. This documentary study covers most of the countries whose annual output of coal, in recent years, has exceeded one million tons (the lignite figures being converted for this purpose into the equivalent quantity of hard coal). The countries are as follows:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The second part, recording the conclusions, is of a purely international character. It contains a rapid historical review of the previous efforts of the I.L.O. to regulate and reduce hours of work in the coal-mining industry, followed by an examination of the problems raised by the proposal for international regulations with such a reduction in view and of the ways in which these problems might be solved. Lastly, in accordance with the customary procedure in cases of this sort, the Office proposes a list of points on which it considers that Governments might be consulted.

40 HOUR WEEK.

The existing international regulations dealing with hours of work in coal mines drawn up under the auspices of the I. L. Conference include two Conventions—one adopted in 1931 and the revised Convention of 1935 which takes the place, in practice at least, of that of 1931. These measures were prepared and adopted with the greatest difficulty, after a variety of obstacles—economic, technical and political—had been overcome. Further, the 1935 and 1936 Sessions of the Conference had to discuss the question of applying to coal mines the general Convention on the 40-hour week; in 1936 a proposed Draft Convention to introduce a shorter working week was submitted to the Conference, but at the final vote it did not receive the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption.

GOVS. TO BE CONSULTED.

As regards actual hours worked, Governments, according to the present report, are to be consulted on the desirability of limiting the daily time spent in the mine, for any worker to 7-3/4 hours and the weekly limit to 38-3/4 hours, and for the inclusion of special regulations for certain countries, principally China, India and Japan; for these Asiatic countries an 8-hours day and 48-hour week for surface workers and a 7-3/4 hours day and 46½ hours week for underground workers are suggested.—A. P.

by the State authorities as the Thakoresaheb is outside and no sanction has been received by him.

REMISSIONS AND AMNESTY IN SAYLA

Sequel To Installation Of Thakoresaheb

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 22.

Thakore Karansinhji of Sayla State was installed on Thursday morning in the presence of the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Thakoresaheb of Virpur and other Durbaris. Half a dozen addresses were given from Mahajan and other public institutions.

Mr. Manilal Shah Nyayadhis of Virpur, read out "Navajesis" which are as under: "The debt of rupees two lakhs on farmers was cancelled. Loans given to Bhayats, which carry interests of 55,000 annually was stopped for the present. Some handsome donations were made to brothers and relatives of officers and servants and institutions. Rupees one thousand was presented to Mr. Manilal Shah for the good services rendered to Thakore at Virpur. All prisoners have been released.

Extraordinary session of the Rajkot State Representative Assembly, which was to be held on 24th April, has been postponed

Bihar Govt. Saves Rs. 1,00,000 By Reduced Allowances

PATNA, April 22.

"The Bihar Government have sanctioned certain reductions in the rates of travelling allowances which came into effect from April 15. This will result in economy of about one lakh of rupees annually," says the Information Officer, Bihar Government in a Press Note issued to-day.

The following are the salient features of the changes:

- (1) The raising of the higher limit of pay for second grade officers for the purpose of travelling allowance, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750;
- (2) reduction of the road mileage by car;
- (3) introduction of a new principle of diminishing the rates of road mileage with an increase in the number of miles travelled by car;
- (4) substantial reduction of certain special rates of daily allowances applicable to the heads of departments and others;
- (5) reduction of railway mileage

CYCLONE HAVOC IN ASSAM

Nowgong Congress Appeal For Help

NOWGONG, April 22.

Mr. Haladhar Bhuyan, M.L.A., President District Congress Committee Nowgong, Assam, wires:— Severe cyclone with hailstorm, caused extensive damage over the wide area of Western Nowgong to houses and properties rendering many homeless. Valuable fruit trees were uprooted, granaries destroyed and many injured. Heartrending accounts are pouring in.

The District Congress Committee is organising relief.

All contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. Mahichandra Bona, B.L., M.L.A., Treasurer, Nowgong, Assam.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ALIGARH VARSITY

Sir S. M. Suleiman Unanimously Elected

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH: By Mail.

The annual meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University unanimously elected Sir Shah Mohd. Sulaiman the Judge of the Federal Court to replace Dr. Sir Zia-ud Din, as the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Prominent among those who attended were Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmood, Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie, Hon. Hafiz M. Ibrahim, Dr. Zakir Husain, Prof. Hymam Kabir, Sir M. Yousuf, Nawab of Chhatari and M. Shaukat Ali.

Mr. A. B. A. Haleem was re-elected Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur was elected to succeed H. H. the Aga Khan as the Pro-Chancellor.

YORKSHIRE ON THE SCREEN

(Continued from Page 29.)

tress, with easy assurance and charm, Miss Best makes a welcome return to the screen after a too lengthy absence. Her performance is in every way delightful and refreshing, and she finds a perfect opposite member in Ralph Richardson, as the pride-ridden but scrupulous Squire Carne. Admirers of good acting, and that means admirers of Richardson, will be pleased to find that at long last this brilliant player has been given a part worthy of his talents. It is satisfying to record that he more than makes the most of it.

Readers of the book will recall the story, which, although changed in places—there is a happy ending, for example—still conveys the burning sincerity of its author.

HUMAN DRAMAS.

Projected against a background of local politics are the stories of Squire Carne, burdened by increasing poverty and an insane wife (Ann Todd), of Sarah Burton, within an ace of being thwarted of her love for Carne, of her bright pupil Lydia Holly, who sees her mother die in their "home", part of the "Shacks," a collection of disease-ridden hovels, of Councilor Astell, a sincere reformer, plagued by consumption and the unscrupulous dealings of his fellow councillors Snaith (Milton Rosmer) and Edmund Gwenn).

The hopes of these people are presented with a vividness rare in screen drama. This intense realism will come as a refreshing tonic to audience saturated with Hollywood hokum.

from 1-3/5 to 1½ of the railway fare actually paid; and

(6) cancellation of exemption of certain class of officers from being treated in a grade superior to that wherein they are entitled to be placed by virtue of their pay.—United Press.

ASSOCIATED CEMENTS' NEW BUILDING

Results Of Architectural Competition

The site is immediately to the East of the Churchgate Station and facing Queen's Road. The back is so arranged that there is an uninterrupted roadway right round the building.

The layout is planned on the principle that all Departments should have direct and independent access from the main staircase and lift, no unnecessary space being wasted on corridors.

The building is planned apart from its utilitarian purposes so that not only the exterior elevation but also the interior treatment is up to date in every way. There is a fine entrance hall and main staircase and the arrangement of the various Departmental offices is as regular in shape as possible, making the building imposing internally as well as externally. All lavatories are accessible from the main staircase.

In the basement floor there is a Garage for 30 cars and a lock-up for 4 cars, ample storage space, and Pump Room. In addition there will be an excellent Sports Dressing Room for use of the staff.

The building will have many interesting features for the engineer. It is proposed that the foundation should consist of an inverted reinforced concrete raft, the panel slab of which will form the floor of the basement. The building is designed to have a reinforced concrete frame, all loads being carried on this. The column spacing has been so arranged that in the case of the majority of bays it will be possible to reinforce the slab in both directions, thus ensuring an economical design.

It is intended that all walls and partitions should be constructed with hollow cement concrete blocks in order to lighten the dead load of the structure and in the case of external walls to provide weather protection and heat insulation. The exterior finish will be made with coloured cements. The walls, columns, beams and ceiling will be cement plastered. Important rooms such as the main entrance hall and Staircase and the Board Room will receive special treatment. All floors and staircases will be finished with polished coloured cement or polished terrazzo. The windows will be steel casements and modern flush doors will be fabricated from suitable timbers.

Wherever possible rain water pipes will be of Asbestos cement which are now being manufactured in India.

AIR-CONDITIONING PLANT.
A space has been reserved in the basement for air conditioning plant. The walls and partitions will be constructed of hollow concrete block which will give the greatest possible facilities for distributing ducts and cut down the amount of metal and other ducting required.

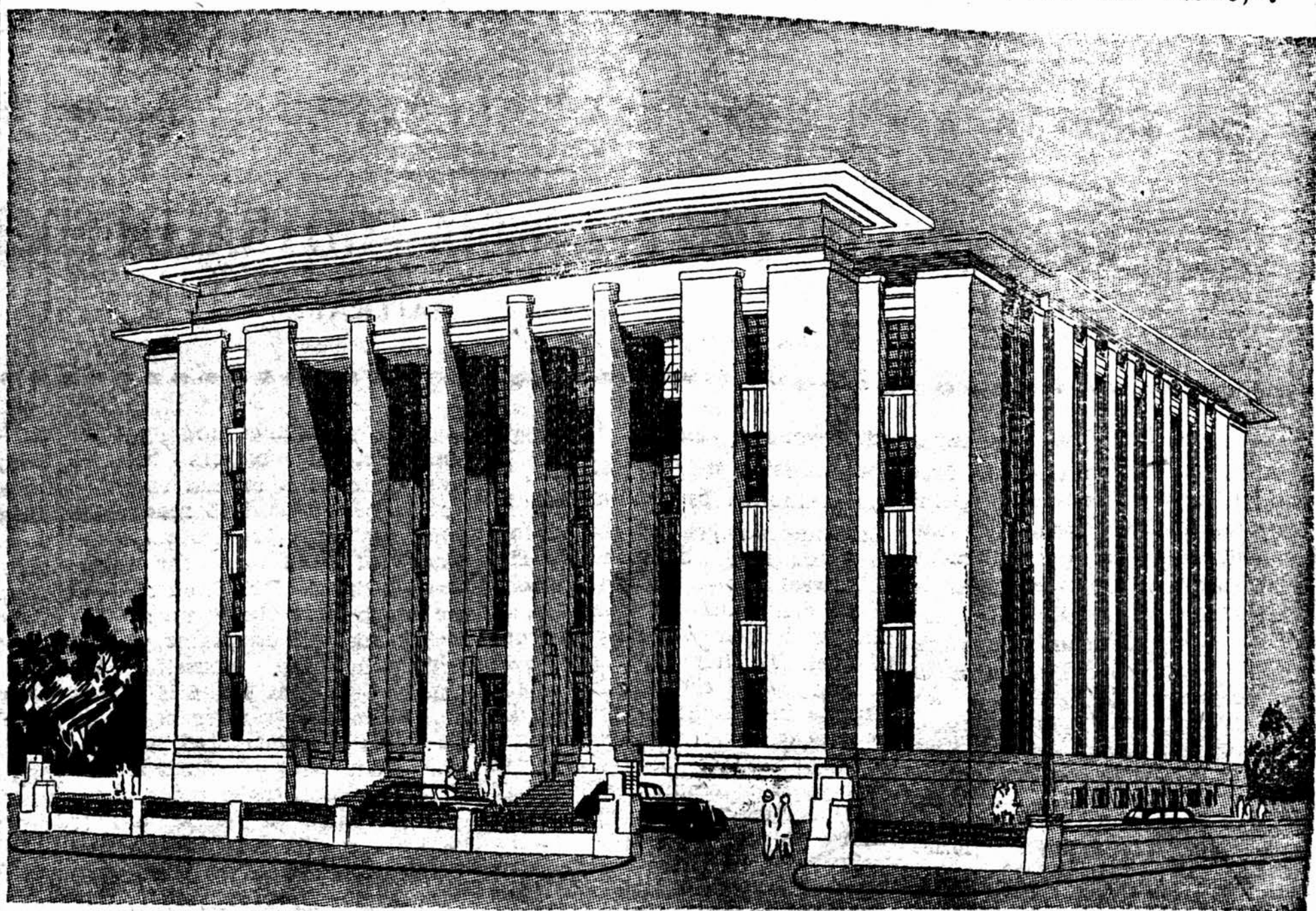
An interesting feature in the basement will be two turntables to facilitate the rapid marshalling and parking of cars.

In order to illustrate what can be achieved by reinforcement concrete technique in carrying out a truly modern design, the main staircase has purposely been made of somewhat intricate construction. The flights will be cantilevered from reinforced concrete wall beams, the torsion in which will be taken up by reinforced concrete columns concealed in the thickness of the wall. The big lintel of the continuous staircase window which will run right through this system of wall columns. Advantage will be taken at each floor level of the adjoining floor beams and slabs.

The high plinth on which the structure will be placed will add to the dignity and the importance

1st Winning Design.

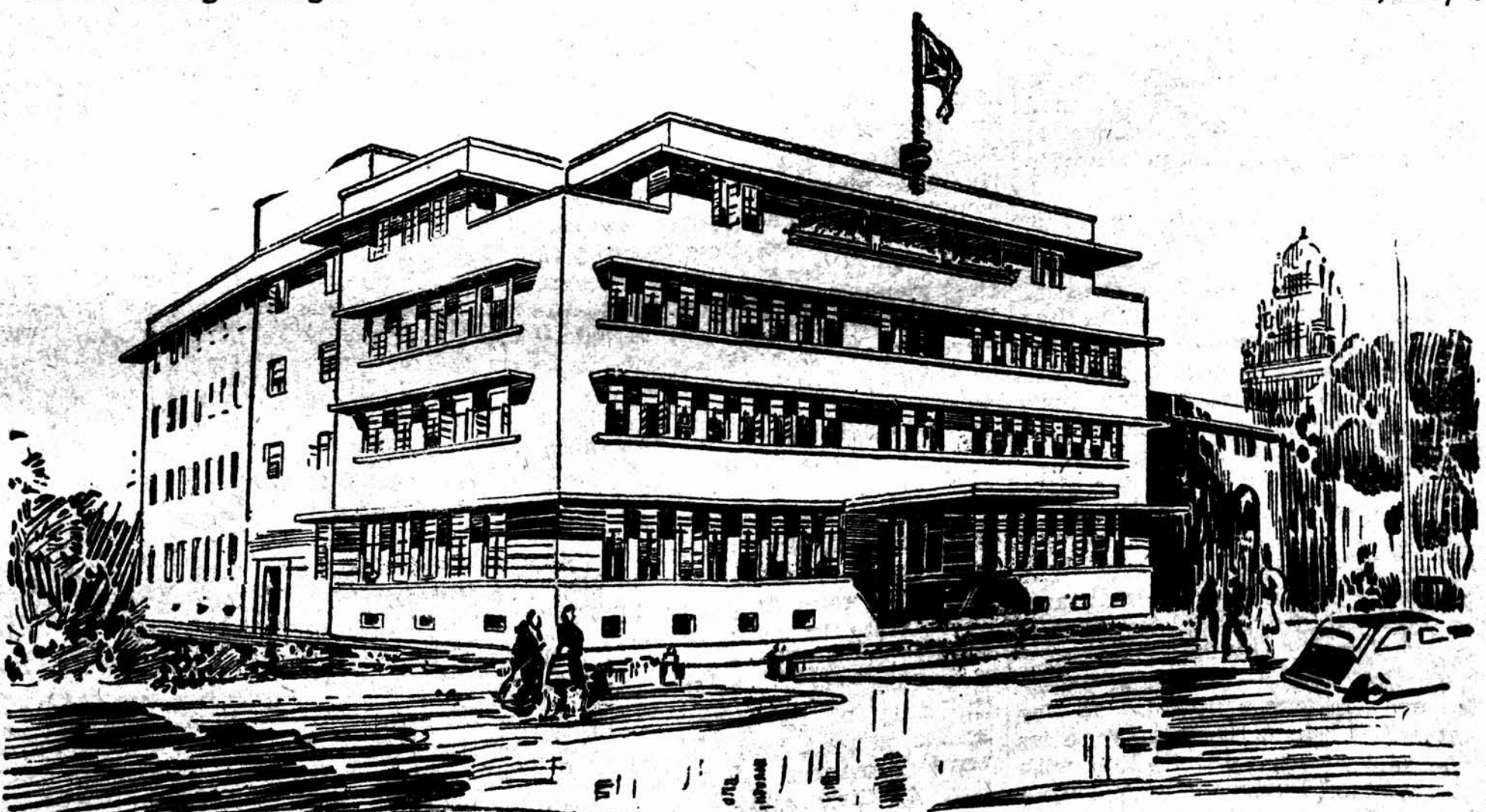
Prize Rs. 2,500/-.



Submitted by Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson & Mathews, Calcutta.

2nd Winning Design

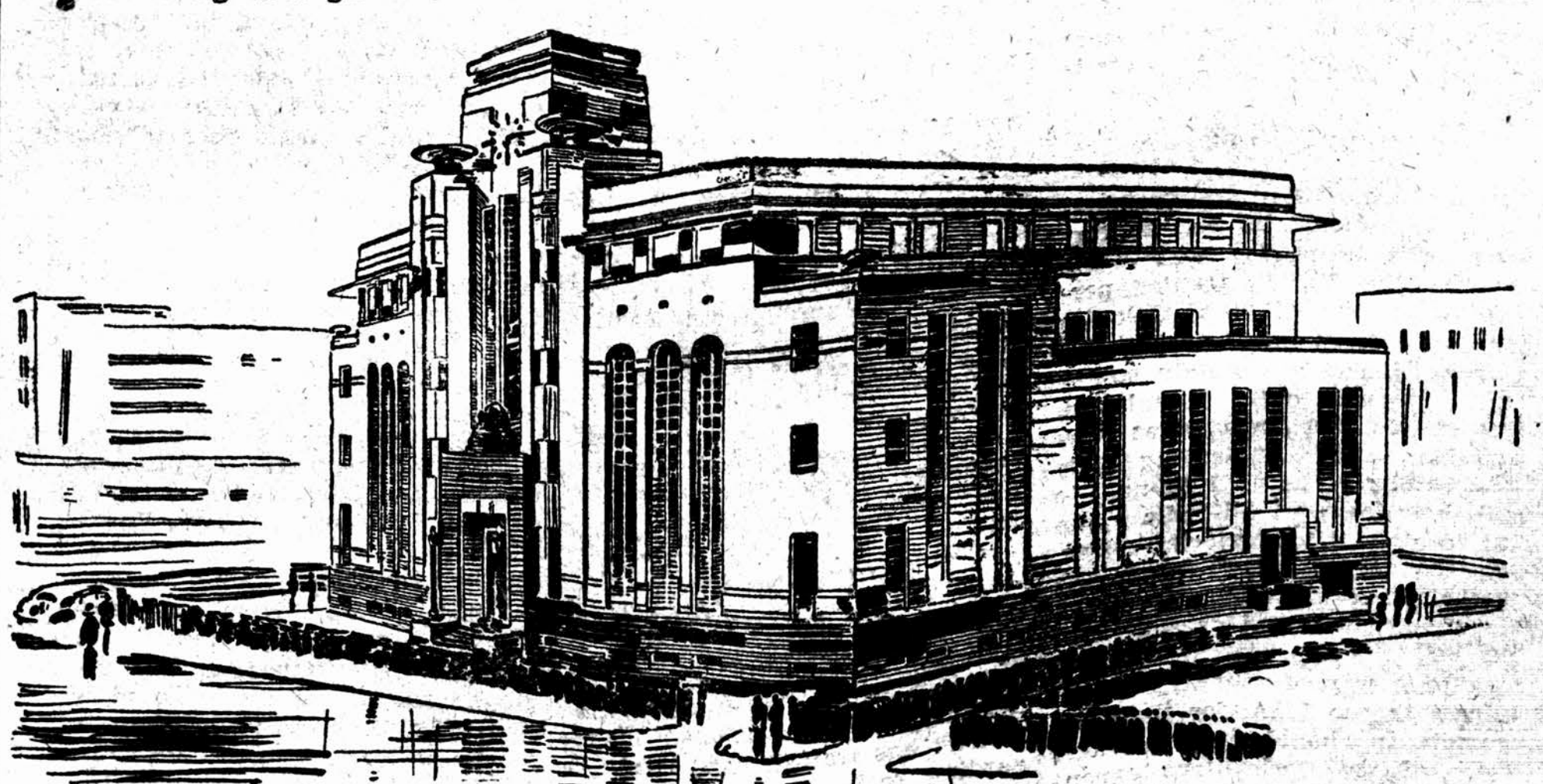
Prize Rs. 1,500/-.



Submitted by Mr. S. H. Parelkar, Bombay.

Prize Rs. 1,000/-.

3rd Winning Design.



Submitted by Messrs. Marathe & Co., Bombay.

of the building. The car ramp to the basement will be entirely under cover and the drainage problem will be greatly simplified.

Another important feature of the design in the exterior is the provision of a Chajja which will project sufficiently far out to protect the face of the building from weather stains so often imparted to buildings in Bombay by the South-West Monsoon.

Below are published the 3 Winning Designs of the Architectural Competition which was conducted under the rules of the Indian Institute of Architects and was open to the Architects throughout India.

In all, 35 designs were received and in accordance with the terms governing the competition, these are to be exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month.

Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

PROGRESS OF THE ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL FEDERATION

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Council of the All-India Football Federation held its first annual general meeting at Delhi recently. In the absence of the full Official Report and statement of accounts, it is almost impossible for me to do adequate justice to either of them. I hope the A.I.F.F. would vouchsafe them to the Press and the public at an early date, so that they may form a correct idea about its activities and its financial position. However, it is extremely gratifying to note that the Federation has made a profit of over Rs. 10,000 on the visit of the Islington Corinthians to this country last winter. This will place it on a sound financial footing and help its speedy growth in the future. It appears that the tourists as well as some of the centres which staged their matches suffered some losses. The former are said to have lost about £1,000. The A.I.F.F. rightly stood at the terms of their contracts and refused to share their profits with them.

FEDERATION'S DECISIONS

In this connection it is worthy of note that the Federation has decided not to issue any invitation to foreign teams to visit this country nor to accept any invitation for sending a team abroad at least for the next twelve months, as, it is stated, the time is not yet ripe for such visits. During this period every effort would be made to improve the standard of Indian football and to consolidate its position. While comparing the Indian standard with that of the tourists, and declaring the former inferior to the latter, it seems the authorities have chosen to fall in line with the views expressed by Tom Smith, the Manager of the Corinthians. They say Indians should cut out the fineries of the game in which they excel and play more of robust football—as they do in Europe—to be really more effective and more often victorious.

A PIOUS RESOLUTION

Immediately after deciding that no teams should be sent to foreign lands during the next twelve months, the A.I.F.F. granted permission to the I.F.A. of Calcutta to send a team to Australia next autumn! There are certain conditions attached to this permission. But we do not know what they are. Maybe, the Controlling Body has enjoined the I.F.A. not to call their team an All-India one but to give it a provincial colour, so that the prestige of Indian football as a whole may not be at stake and impugned or sullied in case of the tourists' defeats. It may be a way of showing gratefulness to the I.F.A. for their generosity in shouldering the lion's share of the Corinthians expenses. But it does not alter the position that no team should be sent out of the country this year.

SKILL V. FORCE

As for the standard of the game in India, it has been pro-

ved beyond a shadow of doubt that it is in no way inferior to that exhibited by the tourists. In fact they outclassed the visitors in speed and ball-control. The only weakness—a most vital one in all-conscience—of the Indian players is their hesitancy in front of goal. If they could get over it, they would certainly be as invincible in this game as they are in hockey. A lot has been made of the use of body-weight in Europe. It is emphatically stated that unless and until Indians learnt these tactics well, they would have no hope of success in England and less still on the Continent. I am frankly of the opinion that the use of body-weight has no place in scientific football. In this, Europe should take a lesson from India—rather than Indians copy the violent methods of the West. I hold that Indians, if properly geared like the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta, would be able to face anybody—their unrivalled nippiness and agility would always place them at a decided advantage. Now it all depends what lead and guidance the Federation would give in the matter. Would they turn towards brute force in preference to skill?

STRENGTHENING OF PROVINCIAL BODIES

The idea of consolidating the position of Indian football during the current year is an excellent one. The game is in an undeveloped state in most parts of the country, although the love for it is noticeable everywhere. It is the duty of the Federation to lend a helping hand to the backward provinces. With the affiliation of Sind and N.W. F. P., practically the whole country is now under the jurisdiction of the controlling body. By the way, it is satisfactory to note that Dacca has been disaffiliated from the A.I.F.F. and protest from the I.F.A. and Bangalore has been refused admission on an objection from Mysore. It is a sound policy not to have too many associations to start with and that too within the same area. At the same time it is necessary that the existing bodies should be broadbased and representative enough to cover the whole area. At present most of them are like pocket boroughs with the least representative character in them. The sooner these defects are remedied the better it will be for the game.

CHECKING OF PROFESSIONALISM

With a view to check, if not stop, professionalism and Shamateurism in the country, the A.I.F.F. has framed rigid rules regarding registration and transfer of players. No player will be allowed to play for more than one club and no transfer will be permitted during the season. Of course this will not prevent importation of players from different provinces nor their transfer at more favourable conditions during the off season. But it will

stop the wranglings and fight for possession of players between rival clubs to a certain extent. I was rather amused to read the other day in the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi that the members of the A.I.F.F. Council, did not see beyond their noses! The reason for the complaint of this writer—he calls himself "all-rounder"—is that the A.I.F.F. has now permitted transfer of players from province to another when there was no necessity for it. It has practically made openings for them to do so. It may be news to this scribe that a Delhi player, is in a large measure responsible for this stiffening of the transfer rule. Of course there are many others who move from club to club and province to province ostensibly with the object of having the best of the game. This sort of flitting about will have to be stopped at any rate reduced to minimum, so that the soccer world of India may remain clean and smooth.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The Council has elected Captain J. B. Donaldson as Honorary Secretary of the Federation for the ensuing year in place of Major Wilson and re-elected P. Gup-

ta as Honorary Treasurer. Nobody has yet been elected to the presidential chair. I suppose Brigadier Majendie will continue in office until another suitable person is found. When the President and Secretary of the Army Sports Control Board were translated to the respective positions of the A.I.F.F. we understood that this was done to avoid jealousy between the I.F.A. and the other warring provincial associations. Now it seems that these are going to be permanent fixtures for some time.

A HUMILIATING POSITION

It is apparent that the Indian representatives on the Council of the All-India body do not feel the humiliation of a foreigner as the head of their National organisation. It is time that their electors should remind them of their primary duty to their own country and countrymen. Let me repeat in conclusion that personally I am not opposed to any foreigner who is a real well-wisher of our country, to be in our Councils. But the places of honour must always go to the sons and daughters of the soil. Will the A.I.F.F. remember this in future?

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann's 183rd Birth Day Celebration At Raichur

(Continued From Page 24)

daughter brought him a tray of fruits of the season. At 12 noon his principal meal was served, which consisted of soups, followed by beef, mutton, game, poultry, squab, veal or pork. His vegetables of choice were green beans, spinach, cabbage and cauliflower—no potatoes were served. After the main meal he slept for one hour on his couch. After this rest, he again received his patients, who kept on coming until 7 p.m. His evening meal consisted of warmed milk in cold weather and he drank a mild beer in hot weather. After this simple supper he exercised in his garden. After a few hours' relaxation in the circle of his family and friends, he returned to his desk and worked on his case records and correspondence with patients.

ORIGIN IN INDIA

After the above interesting narration on the life, habits and diet of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, rose the President, Dr. B. G. Deshpande, who dwelt on the principle of Homoeopathy and the superiority of the system and how it became popular in India, on account of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who got as his court physician Dr. J. N. Heningberger, a renowned Homoeopath. Ever since it has slowly but surely gained ground in India, though its field of action changed from Punjab, where the seed of Homoeopathy was sown to Ponnai where it is flourishing.

After garlanding a size photo of Master Samuel Hahnemann, the function came to a close.

CHILD WHO KNOWS ALL

Perpetual Inquisitiveness Make Her "Spelling Bee"

Jean Kathleen Demers, aged four, of Tracadie, Nova Scotia, would be an asset in any "spelling bee."

Asked what was the capital of Dutch Guiana, when the Suez Canal was opened and by whom it was built, who was Woodrow Wilson, and who was the greatest baseball player, she answered correctly without the slightest hesitation, says the "Central News."

Jean's mother attributes her daughter's quickness to her perpetual inquisitiveness.

IN A NUTSHELL

Six Ways To Make People Like You

- Rule 1: Become genuinely interested in other people.
- Rule 2: Smile.
- Rule 3: Remember that a man's name is to him the sweetest and most important sound in the English language.
- Rule 4: Be a good listener. Encourage others to talk about themselves.
- Rule 5: Talk in terms of the other man's interest.
- Rule 6: Make the other person feel important—and do it sincerely.—"News Review."

Achievements Of Bombay Ministry Congress Election Manifesto Being Fast Carried Out

Presiding at the Karad Taluka Political Conference this afternoon at village Supene in Satara District, Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, examined the work of the Congress Ministry in the Bombay Province since its assumption of work on the 19th July 1937.

In his opinion, the achievements of the Congress Ministries all over the country and particularly those of the Bombay Congress Ministry were of a type and magnitude of which any Government could be justifiably proud. They all knew that the Congress members elected on official Congress ticket were pledged to carry out the Congress Election Manifesto both in letter and spirit. He could take the Congress Manifesto item by item and convince them that the Congress Ministry had done all that they could to implement every item of that Manifesto.

Everybody knew that the Congress Ministries were not invested with a sovereign power to do anything they liked. Their powers were hedged and circumscribed by safe-guards and special powers for the protection of vested interests and particularly by financial limitations.

Following were some of the important promises that the Election Manifesto had held out before the masses:

Giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry by reduction of agricultural revenue.

Tackling the question of indebtedness by the formulation of a scheme including the declaration of a moratorium.

Establishment of a suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen.

Protection to workmen against economic consequences of old age, sickness etc.

Removal of untouchability.

Prohibition.

Could anybody, the speaker asked, deny that every one of these important items had been tackled by the Bombay Ministry to the best of its capabilities?

Within a few months of its coming into power, the Ministry abolished the grazing fees of Rs. 64 lakhs per year. The remission of land revenue to the extent of 16 lakhs was given during the last year and the same policy of giving further remission had continued during the present year as well.

The problem of indebtedness was being speedily tackled and they had already an act on the statute called the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938. Under this Act, small agriculturists were adequately protected by providing that they would not be deprived of their property for any debts they might have incurred.

The Bombay Money-Lenders Bill was now on the anvil and within the next few months, it would be enacted into law. This would go a long way in relieving agricultural and other indebtedness.

Nor were the consideration of factory workmen ignored by the Congress Ministry. Within a few months of their getting charge of the affairs of this province, they ordered out an immediate inquiry into the textile industry of this province. The interim report of this Committee had taken away no less than a crore of rupees from the safes of millowners and had put them into the pockets of workmen. This was by no means a small achievement. The atten-

tion of the Government was seriously engaged in providing further relief to the factory workmen and it was expected that very soon Government would be in a position to do something tangible in this direction as well.

So far as a suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes was concerned, the Government had already a legislative measure under consideration and the speaker was sure that once this measure was enacted into law, the relations between employers and workmen were bound to tend to be more and more friendly.

During the last ten years and more the textile industry had suffered incalculable losses as a result of a feeling of tension between the employers and the employees. It was Government's ambition that this feeling should be replaced by one of mutual understanding and co-operation.

In the field of removal of untouchability, the Government were taking rapid strides. They had already passed a legislation called Bombay Harijan Temple Worship (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1938. This measure would go a long way in opening to Harijans temples whose doors were hitherto closed to them. The Government also had provided special grants to help the education of Harijan boys and girls.

The Government were inescapably pledged to bring about complete prohibition in this province within a period of three years. Areas after areas were going dry in the process of this policy. This year the Government had provided for a loss in revenue of over 30 lakhs of rupees for the prosecution of their prohibition scheme.

The legislative programme which the Bombay Government had already put through was the heaviest since the Montford reforms. So many bills almost revolutionising the social and economic life of this province had already been put through.

By far the most important legislation which the Government would soon pass would be the reconstruction and the reorientation of the village panchayats in this province. A properly constituted village panchayat was the basic unit of a well organised and well-disciplined democracy and he had no doubt that many of the problems in this province would be solved if the village panchayat got into its own.

Congress was pledged to the principles of adult franchise and they had taken the earliest opportunity of putting it into practice in the city of Bombay from the year 1942.

The experiment of adult franchise into the City of Bombay would go a long way in educating public opinion on this most precious political right.

The Congress Ministry was alive to the daily growing unemployment in the country and in the they were anxious to relieve it to whatever extent they could. Very recently the Bombay Government had appointed a Committee with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas as its Chairman to make an econo-

Be Like Ceaser's Wife

Ministers Must Be Above Suspicion Of Private Gain: Any Moral Lapse Is Blow To Congress, Says Mahatma

"IT IS OFTEN FORGOTTEN THAT THE CONGRESS HAS ONLY MORAL AUTHORITY TO BACK IT. THE RULING POWER HAS THE MARTIAL, THOUGH IT OFTEN DILUTES THE MARTIAL WITH THE MORAL," WRITES MAHATMA GANDHI IN THE "HARIJAN" UNDER THE CAPTION "MARTIAL V. MORAL."

"This vital difference has come to the fore since the assumption of office by the Congress in seven provinces," he continues. "This office-holding is either a step towards greater prestige or its total loss. If it is not to be a total loss, the ministers and the legislators have to be watchful of their own personal and public conduct. They have to be, like Ceaser's wife, above suspicion in everything."

"They may not make private gains either for themselves or for their relatives or friends. If the relatives or friends get any appointment it must be only because they are the best among the candidates, and their market value is always greater than what they get under the Government."

"The ministers and the legislators of the Congress ticket have to be fearless in the performance of their duty. They must always be ready to risk the loss of their seats or offices."

"Offices and seats in the legislatures have no merit outside their ability to raise the prestige and power of the Congress. And since both depend wholly upon the possession of morals, both public and private any moral lapse means a blow to the Congress."

"If the Congress non-violence is merely confined to abstention from causing physical hurt to the British officials and their dependents such non-violence can never bring us independence. It is bound to be worsted in the final heat. Indeed we shall find it to be worth-

less if not positively harmful, long before the final heat is reached.

"There is considerable force in the argument of those who have conceived Congress non-violence in that narrow light when they say that is a broken reed."

"If on the other hand non-violence, is the Congress policy, let every Congressman examine himself and reconstruct himself accordingly let him not wait for instructions from the Working Committee."

After all the Working Committee can act only in so far as it interprets the public mind. And non-violence is not a quality to be evolved or expressed to order. It is an inward growth depending for sustenance upon intense individual effort.

"I have received several letters offering the writers names for enrolment as volunteers ready to immolate themselves at times of rioting and the like. To these writers I would suggest that they enlist co-workers themselves, from local corps, and begin training in accordance with the suggestion I have made."

"Let them not confine themselves merely to preparedness for emergencies, but for the daily walk of life in all its departments, personal, domestic, social economic political, religious. Only thus will they find themselves more than ready for dealing with emergencies in their own localities or beats. They may not aim, except indirectly, at influencing events happening hundreds of miles away from their scene of activity. That ability will come, if the right beginning is made in the first instance."

PANIC IN PONDICHERRY

Incendiarism & Looting
Follows Riots: S.O.S.
To Governor

PONDICHERRY, April 22.

Following the Labour riots of Wednesday (20th instant) evening, when the police opened fire resulting in the death of several and injuries to a large number of people—many of them seriously—panic prevails in the city.

Reports of assaults and looting in various parts of the city continue to be received. The houses of several shipping Dubashes have been looted. Stone-throwing and incendiarism is on the increase.

PRESS DEMOLISHED

The "Edhiroly Press", belonging to Mr. Selvaraju Chetty—the shipping Dubash and stevedore, who had employed boatmen for doing export work, replacing dock workers, which was the cause for all this trouble—has been completely demolished.

People are terror-stricken and are afraid to come out after night fall.

The exact number of casualties is not yet known. The injured

mic survey of the province of Bombay.

In the end, the President referred to the forthcoming election of the District Local Boards and appealed to the voters to vote for the Congress candidates.

Child Marriage Postponed

POONA, April 22.

Rao Bahadur Hanumanthram Ramnath, ex-President of the Poona City Municipality, has decided to postpone the proposed marriage of his minor son with bride below 14 years of age, following a petition filed against him under the Amended Child Marriage Restraint Act, before the District Magistrate of Poona.

Perhaps, this is the first case coming before any Court after the Sarda Act was amended recently. The District Magistrate disposed of the petition on the Rao Bahadur giving a written undertaking that he would postpone the marriage of his minor son.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central) appeared for the petitioner. —United Press.

are lying as in-patients in hospitals, some in precarious condition.

M. Menard, Labour Inspector of the French India Government and Acting Chief Secretary, interviewed in this connection, said that he could not yet give the exact number of casualties.

S.O.S. TO GOVERNOR

The Minister for Colonies and the Governor of French India, who is on tour in Malabar (the French possess a port, Mahe, on the West Coast), have been telegraphically informed of the situation.

The Governor of French India has cancelled his tour and is expected to return to Pondicherry to-night.—United Press.

WHISPERING GALLERIES OF INDIA

(By DURGADAS)

The subject of my talk can be rendered in light vein. It would be an easy task to tell of the whispering galleries which constitute the sphere of journalistic activity. And many a story of human interest could be told to provide a thrill.

I propose, however, to raise the subject to the spiritual sphere and to talk of the whispering galleries which treasure the secret of India's psychological homogeneity. To talk of them is to my mind to lay bare the soul of India and to tell the story of her fundamental unity amidst such apparent diversity.

The Western world has been intrigued a lot about the amazing manner in which ideas spread all over India, and retain their hold over the people. Mr. Bernard Shaw whom I met in 1931 in London showed a great deal of interest in this subject. Why is it, he asked me, that Hindu social fabric alone has stood the ravages of time. In a sense the talk this evening may provide an answer to that question.

Before talking of the whispering galleries that I have in mind, it may be of some interest to refer to those which stand as a monument of human ingenuity. The mediaeval West knew of a famous one, the whispering gallery of St. Paul. The mediaeval India knew of a whispering gallery at Bijapur. The modern science has made a great contribution and every corner of the earth is echoing this moment with the whisper carried by powerful transmitting galleries. India is getting to know and to like this latest instrument for communication of thought. Lucknow too has gained her title and this ancient city is listening, since 2nd April, to the words of those who have chosen to whisper.

This tribute to modern science will not, I trust, raise the hope that I am going to talk of Radio Stations, and their power for good or evil. Any attempt to give the Radio that place in the scheme of life in India to-day would be like asserting that aeroplanes, railways, and automobiles form the backbone of Indian transport. Just as these modern means of transport have merely supplemented the bullock cart so also the Radio has become a handy instrument to practise, in a fuller measure, that which is the genius of the Indian people.

Wandering Monk

In tabulating the whispering galleries of India, I must assign the place of honour to the wandering monk. Five millions of them constitute the great army of thought movement. To the educated classes, perhaps they are an object of pity, of ridicule and even of contempt. But from unknown times, and, through the centuries that history has chronicled, these monks have been the most powerful instrument for good or evil. The reason is this. Indian philosophy has placed renunciation above worldly pleasures. To the millions who have wandered in search of truth, the whole world is their home and they are ever on the move. They wander about aimlessly and almost endlessly. They seek human contacts, they pick up words of wisdom, they transmit them to the village folk and move on and on. There is not a village which has not got a Sadhu or a Faqir. And one moves on making place for another. The spiritual leader of India is not a Brahmin, nor a Syed, nor a Padree nor a Giani. These are professional priests. They perform religious functions according to a given code. The spiritual leader of India has always been, and still remains, the wandering monk. Through him,

the village folk hear of the great philosophy of 'Karma' of the humanity which is universal, of the selflessness which is godly and of the spirit of charity which is the expression of our soul.

It may be said that I am dreaming and that 1938, has a different tale to tell. Those who may doubt my word may visit Hardwar. That holy city has brought to-day to its sacred soil hundreds of thousands of men from all over the country. There is the response to the whisper that is carried by the wandering monk. There is the credit for collecting an audience which no amount of modern pamphleteering can bring about. And, now, watch how the marvel works. These millions visit Hardwar every six or twelve years. Each one of the pilgrims returns home. The Receiving Set becomes a local Transmitter and there is no part of the country which is left uncovered. Thus a universal message causes a universal reaction in a mighty congregation and spreads itself all over the countryside building up a psychological homogeneity. And it is this characteristic of our people which has been the most unshakable basis of their beliefs and of their civilization and culture. Governments have come and gone. They have just rolled over the people. The wandering monk has kept his spiritual spell and has maintained his sway, unshaken by political rule.

WHISPERING TO THE SOUL.

It is interesting to watch how this spiritual training influences the life of India. A word of mouth—the more sacred it is the more definitely it is converted into a whisper—becomes the chosen method of communication. Indeed the higher we rise, the more silent becomes the whisper until it becomes speechless. For instance the art of love, as practised in this country, is perhaps the most striking demonstration of his spiritual outlook. Men and women fall in love not by writing letters, not by exchanging words. They do not feel attracted merely by physical charms. Their eyes must meet, and once the soul is stirred, and the eye is kindled, love is embedded in the two bosoms. Here, the whispering gallery has ceased to whisper to the naked ear. It has whispered to the soul and no joy can be greater than that which has touched the soul. That is why oriental poets have sung the perennial theme of love.

Perhaps I have talked about something which transcends the material theme of my talk.

Every day life in its most material aspects tells the same tale. The arts for which India has been famous have not been consigned to books. They have been transmitted by words of mouth from "guru" to "chela," from father to son. But whereas our people have been most secretive in regard to what they have cherished most as their inheritance or as their discoveries, they have been most valuable in regard to that which constitutes a common interest. This is how it works.

Mahatma Sets It In Motion

700,000 villages of India constitute the nation. On an average there cannot be a difference of more than two miles between one village and another. And every day there is some visitor from one village to another. He announces his intention at 'chauk' and willingly carries messages from one side to the other. This constant living touch in the village community of India is the most amazing chain of human contact. It converts the whole of the country into one great whispering gallery through which a

word travels from one end of the Sub-continent to the other. But the capacity of the word to travel depends on the force behind it. Without such a force it will die a territorial death. For that the fault does not lie with the whispering galleries. The most historic example of this quality is the manner in which the people of this country transformed their social outlook in regard to their rulers. Nowhere has it been recorded that a subject race reduced to the status of untouchability, its rulers, India did it through her whispering galleries. To my mind it was a political move inspired by a spiritual force and under the cover of religious injunction it became a settled code. One thousand years ago when this revolution occurred there were no radios, no telephones, no telegraphs, no railways and no roads. And yet the psychological homogeneity of the people adopted a uniform code. To-day that barrier is breaking but not until the whispering galleries take to the new message will India weld herself again into a social entity. Mahatma Gandhi has set the galleries in motion but the momentum is still to gather. The modern science is helping to augment the process by providing the necessary aid to the whispering galleries to communicate the message of amity far and wide. And now the village community sets have come into the field with their appeal and with their message.

As A News Man

A personal experience may illustrate the manner the whispering galleries carry their message far and wide. A great public leader, was on his death bed. Newspapers, as is their practice, were busy preparing obituary notices. I had done a sketch of his parliamentary career as the Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly. On the very day I had to leave the Capital to attend a function in a village forty miles from the nearest Railway Station, I had kept the sketch in office with instructions that it should be released after the news comes of the death of the great leader. Anxiously I had enquired at the Railway Station of my destination. There was no news. Forty miles we travelled in a lorry which was the fastest that we could summon. On reaching the village I heard that the leader was dead. I was baffled. How had the news travelled faster than the means of communication I had used? I began to make inquiries. A man had come to the village who had heard the news from a neighbouring village. Link by link it was found that the news had been received by wire at the telegraph office 15 miles away and it had travelled to the village. That was the most striking demonstration of how the whispering galleries had worked wonders and how modern science had aided and abetted them.

I do not intend to annoy the Radio enthusiasts, but I think that of all the modern inventions, railway travel is still the most potent weapon for communication of thought. To test out this belief I would suggest travel in a third class compartment. You must keep your ears open and in that Babel of tongue you will discover that the whispering galleries are as active as ever. Men and women meet in the train. With the inherent belief that nothing happens in life by accident and that all of us are meant to draw closer to each other as human family, each one asks his neighbour of where he had come from, where he was bound to, and the rest. When we remember that a vast majority of those who

travel on the railways do only short distances this contact invariably leads to the discovery of some common ground of talk. It is either a common business interest; it may be that a remote relation lives in their village; perhaps a common calamity like drought or epidemic have been faced. And often the talk in the railway train is repeated in the family and social circle and from mouth to mouth it travels. The business advertiser knows this and boards the train and keeps on shouting his slogans. He finds an audience which is not indifferent and often he finishes the ten minutes by selling his wares and by infecting the traveller with his enthusiasm sure that his method of approach had done the trick for him in the modern sense of the term.

Human Unity

Perhaps my point will be appreciated if I were to depict in contrast, the experience I had of travel on the continent of Europe and in England. It was apparent that while men and women in Europe appeared materially homogeneous they were psychologically heterogeneous. Every two hundred miles one met different human units and the railway travel did not yield the same human story that it does in India. The position was perhaps the most vividly brought home to me in England where persons may travel in a tube or a railway train year in and year out without caring to know each other or to enquire about their whereabouts.

Next to the Railways, the best help rendered to the whispering galleries is by newspapers. Someone has read the paper and has talked about it. The news travels fast and it is no exaggeration to say that to every one register reader of newspapers there are a hundred who have heard it. The printed word has a sanctity about it, and even though the urban areas have begun to discount it, the countryside receives it in innocent faith. No mischief is done because the interest taken in such matters is generally sentimental.

Posts, telegrams and telephones are proving so popular with the commercial and business classes that they are supplementing the whispering galleries but these arteries of communication do not disturb the equanimity of the countryside. They only add and abet the processes which have been at work from the dawn of time.

As I come to the close of my talk I am struck by a fear. I may be treading a dangerous ground by telling you a story. The other evening I asked a charming woman who holds a very high position in the public life of the country as to who should have the place of honour in my talk. She turned to me for an answer. I suggested "women." Quick came the retort, "That's man's prejudice." I yielded without protest. The conversation turned to social topics. A woman became the subject of talk. Hardly had the husband of my woman friend made his observation that his wife intervened with an apology for her husband's lack of knowledge and said, "You see my husband just knows what I tell him." "So you are the whispering gallery," I suggested. May be, women are and that they constitute the 500 kilowatt Transmitter of our whispering galleries. How often has my pride as a news man been lowered, to find that news had travelled to my home without the assistance of telegraphs, telephone or newspaper. And can I forget that one of the best scoops garnered by me was through a whisper from a woman. (Text of a broadcast talk from A.I.R. Lucknow.)

ATTACK ON "POPULAR FRONT"

Labour Party's Circular To Affiliated Organisations

LONDON, (By Mail)

An astonishing attack on the "Popular Front" is contained in a circular which the Labour Party has sent to all affiliated organisations.

The National Executive discussed the matter on Tuesday, and special consideration was given to "various movements now being promoted throughout the Party organisation with a view to the formation of a Popular Front alliance."

Yesterday's circular, however, urges all sections of the movement to defend the Party's traditional independence, to stand by its policies and principles, and to redouble efforts for Labour victory.

There is a strong section of Labour opinion which disagrees profoundly with the Executive on this issue.

One prominent leader said that the instructions to local parties, contained in the circular, to withhold support from other bodies was poor thanks for the work members of all progressive organisations did in the West Fulham by-election.

DEFINITELY BINDING

Text of the circular is:

"After careful review, it was agreed that the attention of all the sections of the Party, national and local, should be drawn to the decisions regarding proposals of this kind which have been registered by the Bournemouth and previous Party Conferences.

"The decision of the Bournemouth Annual Conference is clear and unmistakable; that is, so far as the Labour Party is concerned, there can be no association in any way whatever with either 'United Front' or 'Popular Front' movements. This decision is definitely binding on all members of the Labour Party.

"It will be remembered that the National Executive Committee issued to the whole Movement in January, 1937, an 'Appeal for Party Loyalty'. It was then pointed out that, apart from the elementary principle of loyalty to the Party, which was directly challenged by 'United Front' and similar proposals, the diffusion of effort and finance involved could not fail to weaken Labour organisation throughout the country.

"The National Executive Committee, at that time, recognised with satisfaction that the vast mass of the Party declined association with the new type of organisation.

"It should be noted that during recent weeks, strenuous efforts have again been made to shake the Party's determination in these matters and to reverse the Party's previous decisions.

"In view of these efforts the National Executive Committee recalls that, on more than one occasion, declarations against the weakening of Party policy to accommodate other political elements have been agreed to by the annual conference without the challenge of a vote.

"In these circumstances, the National Executive Committee is of opinion that the support of Party members should be definitely withheld from movements which are bound to weaken the Party's organisation and electoral power by association with other political bodies that do not share the Party's policy or its determination to achieve its democratic Socialist objectives.

"Affiliated organisations are reminded that in the Parliament of 1929 Labour was only 19 seats short of a bare majority!

"Ever since 1931 it has been the

There's A Brighter Side Of The Picture Too!

Striking Example Of Inter-Communal Amity From Village In Bihar

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS JOIN IN CELEBRATING HOLI

PATNA, April 23.

A striking example of inter-communal amity and good-will has been furnished by the Hindu residents of the village of Bhui, Patna District, which was the scene of a communal riot last year.

The Hindu residents of the village raised Rs. 1,500 among themselves and paid the fine of Rs. 500 each imposed on three Muslims in connection with the trouble. As a result of the joint petition filed by both Hindus and Muslims after composing their differences, the special police quartered in the village under the orders of the interim Ministry last year have been withdrawn. Admiring this peace and good-will move of the Hindus, the Muslims of the village joined their Hindu brethren in large numbers in celebrating "Holi" as a common festival.—United Press.

LEAGUE BRANCH IN INDIA

Office Shifted From Bombay To Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 22.

The question of improving the liaison between the League of Nations and India was discussed in the last meeting of the League Assembly, on a reference by Sir Govind Pradhan, the substitute delegate to the Assembly for India.

Enquiries in this behalf elicit that an assurance has been given by the Secretariat of the League that the facilities now provided for such liaison by the Branch Office of the League Secretariat in India, which has recently been shifted from Bombay to New Delhi, will be extended by strengthening of this office and otherwise.

The period 1933-37 has not altogether been too favourable for the promotion of the League ideals, as there was at this time considerable hostility in the public mind to the League because of its failure to come up to expectations entertained by many as to the part should have played in the Sino-Japanese and the Italo-Ethiopian disputes.

But even so, as an examination of the Press cuttings—English and vernacular—of the last four years relating to League matters shows, the Indian Press has been evincing an increasing and friendly interest in the varied activities of the League and in its technical achievements.—United Press.

open and avowed aim of successive National Executive Committees to work strenuously and without ceasing to secure a Labour Government with a majority in Parliament and adequate support in the constituencies.

"The National Executive Committee emphasises its belief that, with the exercise of disciplined loyalty, thorough organisation and widespread propaganda, the capture of power can be achieved.

"We, therefore, urge every section of the Movement, our National Unions, our affiliated Socialist organisations, our Co-operative friends, our constituency parties, local parties, women's sections and Leagues of Youth, to defend the Party's traditional independence and to call to the ranks of the Party all men and women who desire to assist in the achievement of Socialism and the protection of democracy.

"The growth of our party has been the most magnificent political achievement of modern times, and the Party membership throughout the country is called on at this crucial moment to stand by our Party, its policy, and its principles to join with the National Executive Committee in redoubling our efforts, and definitely to plan for Labour victory."

BHUSAVAL CASE RELEASED CONVICTS

Not To Seek Election Now To D. C. C.

JHANSI, April 23.

It is understood, that the Provincial Congress Committee has refused permission to Mr. Bhagwandass and Mr. Shivrao Malkapurkar to seek election to the District Congress Committee, and the City Congress, on grounds that both were not members of the Congress prior to their conviction, and further that they should wait for a year, and, in the intervening period they should try to understand the psychology and the implication of the Congress movement.

It will be remembered that the above persons were sentenced to transportation for life in the Bhusaval Bomb Case, and were released recently by orders of the Bombay Government.—A.P.

RELEASED IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, April 23.

The Punjab Government has released the following political prisoners before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment:

1. Isharsingh, Babar Akali prisoner. He was sentenced to transportation for life and has served about twelve years.
2. Boota Singh, Babar Akali prisoner. He was also sentenced to transportation for life and he has served a little over thirteen years.
3. Mangal Sen, an accused in the Kanari Bazar dacoity case. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and he has served about five years.

The "Associated Press" understands that orders for the release of four more political prisoners have been passed by the Punjab Government and they will be shortly released.—A.P.

Shakespeare's Birthday Present To Shaw

LONDON, April 22.

A twig from a Kensington tree and green turf from Kensington, as traditional symbols of exchange and possession of land and property were handed to Mr. Bernard Shaw to-day on the eve of Shakespeare's birthday, along with deeds for a national theatre to be erected on the site opposite to the Victoria and Albert Museum at Kensington, at a cost of half a million pounds sterling. The ceremony was held at the site.

Mr. Shaw immediately passed them to the Secretary of the Committee to keep on behalf of the Trustees.—Reuter.

Cyclone Havoc In Assam

Congress Workers Busy Doing Relief Work

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, April 23.

Terrible news is being received from Nowgong District, where a severe cyclone is said to have swept away several thousand homes, uprooted trees blowing away roofings, all throughout the Southern half of the district. Loss of life is not reported but that of property is estimated at more than one and half lakhs. The Government officials and local Congress workers are busy aiding and doing relief amongst sufferers.

FOR REPLACEMENT OF LOST CORONATION MEDALS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The following procedure should be observed in the Province of Bombay for the replacement of lost Coronation Medals.

When the recipient of the medal is a Government servant he should apply to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay through the Head of the Department under which he is serving.

When he is a retired Government servant or private individual residing in the Province of Bombay he should apply to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay through the Commissioner of Police in the case of the City of Bombay or through the Collector of the District concerned in the case of the mofussil.

Applicants for replacement of the medal should sign a declaration that they are entitled to it giving details of the circumstances of its loss. The authority to which the application is made after verifying the claim and investigating the circumstances of the loss will forward its recommendation to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The sum equivalent to 10s. 6d. will be recovered from the applicant before his application is forwarded to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Army Department will issue orders regarding the replacement of medals for serving personnel of the British and Indian Armies.

RAISING HUMANS TO HIGHEST DESTINY

(Continued from Page 22.)

must be drawn up to effect a reduction both in the source of supply and demand.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Lt.-Col. J. M. Shah, in the course of his paper traced the causes of the spread of venereal diseases. After considering the grave consequences of venereal disease, he stated that preventive measures directed against professional prostitutes only would not solve the problem, as it would leave out of account the amateur prostitutes and the infected males. Prostitutes should be made to undergo prophylactic treatment, twice a day, at the conclusion of their activities. This should be undergone by the infected persons other than prostitutes, whenever they indulge in promiscuous sexual intercourse, for which there should be proper provision in all hospitals.

RESOLUTION.

After some discussion a resolution urging the Government to increase the strength of the Vigilance Branch of the Police Department, appealing to the public to cultivate a more generous and sympathetic attitude towards the victims of this pernicious traffic, and urging the Municipality and the Government to establish more anti-venereal clinics, was passed.

The Conference will resume its session to-day (Sunday), afternoon at 3 p.m.

ENSURING COMFORTS OF MEN UNDER ARREST

Home Minister And C.P.M.
Visit Lock-ups!

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, Mr. Khandalawalla, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Major Bhandari, Inspector-General of Prisons, visited the Worli Chawls, to-day, and inspected the arrangements made for lodging the persons arrested in connection with the riot in the City.

They also paid a visit to the Arthur Road Jail, where some of the arrested persons are lodged.—A.P.

STOP SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE

On behalf of the Pranirakshak Sanstha a public meeting was held on the 12th April 1938 in the Hall of the Praniraksha Sanstha, Dhulia, under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Barve, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, and President of Maharashtra Prantik Harijan Sevaks Sangh. In this meeting resolutions were passed requesting the Government to pass legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of milch-cattle and prevention of killing of animals in the name of religion. A resolution was also passed asking the Government to repeal the Compulsory Law for Vaccination.

MR. M. B. RAMA RAU

Tea Party At Willingdon
Sports Club

To meet M. B. Rama Rau, I.C.S., Agent General Designate for India in the Union of South Africa Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman and Members of the Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association gave a tea party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday, when a large number of prominent citizens were present.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 22nd April 1938 Rs. 13,32,54,093-18-9.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND

Found one Railway pass of G. I. P. Railway from Masjid to Matunga or Vadala Road. Please see the Managing Agents, The All-India Security Life and General Assurance Company Limited, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

An extraordinary general meeting and the adjourned annual general meeting of the Group was held on Friday the 22nd April at 6-30 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The following office-bearers and members of the Standing Committee were duly elected:—

President: Mr. M. R. A. Baig; Vice-President: Mr. D. R. Banaji; Joint Honorary Secretaries: Professor J. C. Daruvala and Mr. H. J. B. Chitoy; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Premji M. H. Hasham; Members of the Committee: Mrs. G. Billimoria, Dr. P. P. Antia, Dr. J. F. Bulsara, Messrs. D. F. Karaka and A. K. Munshi.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per 'M V Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Carthage' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 and 11 a.m. respectively on Thursday the 28th instant.

CALM PREVAILS IN BOMBAY

MORE SHOPS OPEN IN NULL BAZAR AND
BHENDI BAZAR: NUMBER OF ARRESTS
DECLINING

Calm prevailed in Bombay on Saturday evening and night. The police had comparatively a very light work.

Arrests for the whole day till the Curfew Order came, was regarded as the smallest number, after prohibitory orders were enforced, following the recent troubles.

Greater confidence among the public, as could be gathered from their movements, was in evidence.

Only one incident took place at about 9-45 p.m. on Friday, a little before the Curfew Order came into operation at Lady Jamshedji Road, where a man was attacked by some hooligans. But this case is considered doubtful as the assault may be due to some private enmity. The injured man was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

93 ARRESTED ON FRIDAY
NIGHT

Altogether 93 persons were ar-

rested on Friday night till Saturday morning for defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order of the Curfew Order.

Lamington Road Police station arrested 44, Byculla 14, Princess Street 12, Dongri 11, Pydhonie 3, Mahabawdi 6, Nagpada 2, and Agripada police station 1.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police went round the riot affected area in the morning. The police arrangement of patrol still continues. Yesterday some more shops were opened at Null Bazar and Bhendi Bazar and the people are again regaining confidence.

40 ARRESTS

About 40 arrests altogether were made from Saturday morning upto 10 p.m.

IT'S THE "CHILDREN'S HOUR" IN HOLLYWOOD

(By Our Hollywood

Correspondent)

When producers looked over the results of 1937 screen popularity polls, they nearly swooned. They found beauty and glamour running two-three to a pair of youngsters, Shirley Temple and Jane Withers.

Film observers now predict that this year will witness the greatest scramble for child talent in a decade. Childhood has been proved the most valuable article on the cinema market. Motion picture leaders keep a keen eye on popularity ratings because these are the barometer of the box-office, where all good pictures get their reward.

First leading producer to scoop the field is David O. Selznick, who has signed two up-and-coming youngsters, Tommy Kelly aged 12 and chosen from among 25,000 boys, and Ann Gillis, another 10 years old girl, entries in the 1938 popularity race. Selznick however, leaped in ahead of competition by a full year. Tommy and Ann not only are under contract to Selznick International, but soon will be seen on the screen as Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher, in the technical colour film version of Mark Twain's heart-warming story, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."

HARDEST TO DISCOVER

Of all talent that Hollywood seeks, youngsters are hardest to discover. In the case of Tommy Kelly, Selznick searched the nation for a full year before finding the lad in a New York school-room. There wasn't a boy in Hollywood capable of playing the part. Most of the possible candidates seemed to have grown up suddenly, others, not so well-known simply didn't have the ability.

Tommy hadn't had a minute's acting experience up to the time a Selznick talent scout knocked on the door of St. Raymond's school in the Bronx. He was just another schoolboy, whose father, on W. P. A. little dreamed of the sudden turn of fortune that soon would take his family of seven to Hollywood. Thousands of boys

were interviewed or tested during the long search, but Tommy was the one who had the talent, and upon whom fortune smiled.

It is significant that virtually every youngster between the ages of eight and fourteen in Hollywood, Los Angeles and nearby areas was interviewed by Selznick or his aides when the quest for Tom Sawyer began.

"This means that Hollywood's potential supply of home child talent is past the exhaustion point," says Charles Richards, Selznick International casting director.

Long before Tommy was discovered, little Ann was on her way to fame. She was one of the hundreds who answered the call for Bucky Thatcher candidates a year ago at the studio. Selected from a throng of school-girls, interviewed and screen tested, Ann proved perfect for a part that calls for sweetness, charm and real acting ability.

Ann, however, was not without previous experience, although her role in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" sends her for the first time to the top of the ladder. She began her theatrical career in New Rochelle, New York, appearing in several small stage productions. Rudy Vallee gave Ann a guest appearance on a radio hour, and she stopped the show. Her mother was advised to take the child to Hollywood, and did so without delay.

Among the pictures in which Ann has appeared are the "Jones Family" series, "The Californian", "The Great Ziegfeld", "The Man I Marry" and "The Garden of Allah".

In the cave sequence of "Tom Sawyer", Director Norman Taurog called upon Ann to display hysteria. So well did the child responded, in fact, so good is her work throughout the picture—that Selznick signed her to a new long-term contract.

Selznick International regards Tommy and Ann as a child team, and is seeking stories in which to play them together again.

Meanwhile, the rush is on for the most popular of all stars—the "Kids"!!

VON PAPEN

Summoned By Nazi Secret
Police

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Franz Von Papen, Hitler's Special Ambassador to Austria until the Austro-German Union, was summoned to appear before an examining committee of the Gestapo (Nazi Secret Police) in Berlin.

I understand that he was grilled for several hours. His examiners wanted information concerning a number of letters which Herr von Papen is alleged to have written to a person in Austria who is now under arrest.

They also asked why he was so interested in the whereabouts and fate of his honorary secretary, Baron von Ketteler, who disappeared on the eve of Hitler's arrival in Vienna on March 14.

They asked why he approached Hitler himself in an attempt to trace the baron.

It is not known what result the investigation had. It is not known whether there will be any "consequences" for Herr von Papen. But it is believed that his "examination" will hold up indefinitely the announcement of his appointment as German Ambassador to Turkey.

The diplomatic career of Herr von Papen—Papal-Chamberlain, ex-Vice-Chancellor, ex-Ambassador—has earned him the nickname of the "Hoodoo" of German diplomacy. It is based on the fate of his nearest collaborators wherever he has worked.

FLED FROM U.S.A.

He was attached to the German Embassy in Washington during the Great War, until he left his portfolio in a tube train. It contained his cheque books and other documents, which enabled the United States secret service to arrest dozens of German agents who had been organising sabotage in the United States. Von Papen had to leave America hurriedly.

In the Nazi purge of June 30, 1934, when he was Hitler's Vice-Chancellor, he narrowly escaped death. A Reichswehr guard, who surrounded his house, are reported to have saved him from the Nazis. But his friends and chief assistants in the Vice-Chancellery, Herr Boser and Dr. Jung, were shot.

Three weeks later he was sent as Hitler's Special Ambassador to Vienna, after the assassination of Dr. Dollfuss, the "Pocket Chancellor," by Austrian Nazis during their putsch.

He had no success there until he was recalled in Hitler's purge of the army and diplomatic service two months ago. Then he arranged the Berchtesgaden meeting between Hitler and Herr von Schuschnigg. After the meeting he was honoured and fated until the agreement collapsed.

Hitler's ultimatum, von Schuschnigg's resignation, and the Anschluss (union of Austria and Germany) followed. Von Papen was once more out of favour. His name has not been mentioned since then by any high Nazi. Hitler did not invite him to be present at any Anschluss celebrations. He is once more in disgrace.

And again one of his friends and assistants has disappeared without trace. Baron von Ketteler, a few hours before he walked out of a friend's flat to disappear completely, said: "Tomorrow I shall get either a laurel wreath or a bullet."

The next day Hitler drove in triumph into Vienna, but the baron was not there. His friends are convinced that he was kidnapped and shot.—"Daily Express".

German Air Power Twice Great Britain's

Defence Programme Two Years Late: Superior Power Essential For Peace

I am seriously alarmed at the present plight of the British air force, writes Mr. Winston Churchill in the "Sunday Chronicle."

To-day, German air power is more than twice that of Great Britain.

When late in 1935—after our miscalculations and mistakes had been fully admitted—it was at last decided to make a great expansion of the Air Force, we were promised that 124 squadrons would be ready by March 31, 1937, fully equipped with guns, instruments and reserves.

As time passed it became evident that that programme would not be achieved, and in January last year the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence admitted that it was in arrears but promised that 100 squadrons would be completed by March 31, 1937.

Now we are told that the 124 squadrons will not be ready and completed in all respects before March 31, 1939—two years later than the date promised.

And when one realises that even if all the 124 squadrons had been completed as promised in 1937 our Air Force would still have been considerably smaller than the German Air Force, it is a painful thought what the proportions are likely to be when a delay of two years has occurred.

Military Aviation Enquiry

What is the value of our boast that because we started late we scored by getting new types of machines when rearmament with these new machines will not be achieved until March, 1939?

Can we believe that in this long interval the Germans have not bent new types on to their vast mass-production plants? We know that they have, in fact, made these new types on a great scale.

By the time our new patterns are multiplied sufficiently to equip all the squadrons, can we be sure that we shall not once again be behind in quality and modernity—quite irrespective of our undoubted inferiority in numbers?

I do not throw the blame on any single member of the Government, but I urge that the least we can do at the present time is to hold an inquiry similar to that recently held civil aviation into the state of the military aviation of Britain.

It might well be that the results of that inquiry would not be a fit subject for publication to foreign Powers.

On the general question of our rearmament three years ago a Supply Department should have been created. If there had been a Ministry of Supply plans could have been made upon a nationwide scale as other countries are doing, and there would have been no need for successive after thoughts and readjustments.

Now we have built up something very like a Ministry of Supply, but built it up piecemeal and covering little more than half the whole field.

I say even now create your Ministry of Supply, provide it with an effective staff and effective powers, and see what can be done to overtake the lamentable lag which manifests itself at present.

It is no use complaining about the weakness of democracy or accusing the inefficiency of Parliamentary institutions compared with the dictatorships. They will work all right if the Government appeal to them and give them the necessary apparatus.

In times like these—and in view of past neglects—we cannot secure our safety, our possessions, our freedom, unless we are willing to modify increasingly our easy comfortable British manner of life and

make it perfectly clear that everything that is needed for munitions production carries with it an overwhelming priority.

We must not forget that we are dwelling side by side with countries which for years have concentrated the whole life of their peoples on preparing for war and which are developing—no doubt under conditions of greater strain—war power to an extent which has never been dreamed of before.

British Army Wakes

Many people seem to think that everything is all right because we have now voted the money and given orders for aeroplanes to the contractors. This complacency astonishes me.

Just because we have voted the money we are deluding ourselves when thinking of these large figures—irrespective of the larger figures elsewhere.

I do not mind if I am much abused for doing all in my power to shake and disturb such complacency.

To-day the question which lies before us above all others is: What are the best steps we should take to deter an aggressor from breaking the peace, and for our survival, if we should be the victims of an assault?

We are in a far stronger position on sea relatively to any navy in Europe, or any likely combination of navies in Europe than we were with the much larger fleets we had in 1914.

We now have a ratio with the Germans of three to one operative for the whole fleet, except only submarines.

In the Army we are weaker in every respect than we were in 1914 but the Army is not at the present time a prime factor in our safety.

This brings us at once to the most decisive and crucial element in our defence.

It would not surprise me at all if Germany were going to spend in 1938 more than twice as much upon their air force as Great Britain.

And it must be remembered that this expenditure follows upon several years of even much larger preponderance of German expenditure upon the air compared with British air expenditure.

Therefore, it is fair to presume that German air power is at least double that of ours—and is being expanded at least at double our rate.

Statistics

Britain has spent about £280,000,000 on defence services during the last financial year. We are now asking for £350,000,000 in 1938.

These figures are rightly judged enormous, but they acquire their significance only in relation to what is being spent elsewhere.

£350,000,000 for 1938 compares with at least £900,000,000 in Germany. And for the last three years German expenditure has been running at about that level.

It is not unreasonable to assume that three-quarters of the total German military budget is being devoted to the German Army, Navy and munition supplies including roads and fortifications.

This leaves £275,000,000 for the comparable German Air Force and German Navy as compared with the British expenditure of £250,000,000.

As the German expenditure upon the Navy is only about one-third of ours, this leaves £240,000,000 available for the German Air Force.

Against this £240,000,000 our British air expenditure is no more than a little over £100,000,000.

First Line Air Strength

A few months ago General Wey-

United China Spells Fall For Japan

Soong Family Is Saviour Of China

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, who is just back in England from the Far East passing through India, gives a picture of China as he saw it; of the hopes which he entertains for its future; and of its most powerful family in the following article in the News Chronicle:

You ask a dozen men in the Far East about the outcome of the Sino-Japanese war. Ten will give you the same reply—Japan must collapse if the Chinese can remain more or less united. The other two are probably so prejudiced one way or the other that their replies don't matter. But can China remain more or less united? To that question the usual reply is a shrug of the shoulders.

Well, can she? This article is an attempt to weigh up the different forces, in that great area called China. And the conclusion of it is that she can, that Japan will crumble in revolution before China becomes her slave. That conclusion may have to be modified as one learns more, but it is based on important evidence.

Soong Sisters

The strongest political influence in China to-day is the Soong family. The best known sister, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, is momentarily in the background. She has been somewhere in Hong Kong recovering from months of overstrain. Her devoted adviser, the white-haired Australian journalist Donald, flits through the hotel lobbies with an air of mystery.

Their combined influence on the Generalissimo has undoubtedly stiffened his resistance to Japan, although the detached observer may feel that their forecasts of China's victory have more traces of fanaticism than of cold, clear logic.

Another Soong sister is Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Prime Minister and Finance Minister of China. She was educated at a Methodist college in the United States and looks more like a school teacher than a politician. Nevertheless she is very astute and very rich—too rich, her opponents say—and wields great influence over her brother-in-law, the Generalissimo.

She and her husband are said to be too hesitating in their resistance to Japan, although no two people could have assured me with greater vigour that China could accept no peace terms which failed to restore full Chinese sovereignty.

The third Soong sister, Madame Sun-Yat-sen, is charming, retiring and very radical. She has never hesitated to tell General Chiang Kai-shek what she thought of him for campaigning against the Communists when he should have been preparing for war against Japan.

As the widow of the great leader of the revolution she is deeply

revered. And her outspoken contempt for compromise makes her confidence in the growing unity of China really impressive. The semi-Fascist Generals and the Communist generals, she said to me, were fighting equally energetically against Japan.

Soong Brothers

He will not be Minister of Finance unless he is really to control the finances of the nation, for he belongs to the Western school of orthodox economics for which an unbalanced Budget is the worst of all crimes.

Chiang Kai-shek has enough of the old-time Chinese about him to argue that large secret funds may be anathema to an accountant and may offend the City of London, and may yet be invaluable in maintaining loyalty and avoiding bloodshed.

Chinese Unity Personified

But "T. V." will, I believe very shortly play a much greater part than his present one—that of governor of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Canton in Hong Kong—and if he comes back, even though his brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung, should lose his job in the process, the active forces in China will be united in a most impressive way.

Whether his past compliance with Japanese demands has been a proof of weakness, as his enemies used to declare, or an example of subtle postponement until China was more nearly ready to fight—that has now become an academic question. What matters is that now he is absolutely pledged to save Chinese integrity, that he could not give way without losing all power and prestige, and that he no longer wants to give way.

There will, of course, be military defeats, base desertions and shortage of supplies. Hankow may go and the Government may have to divide, one part organizing resistance in the south and the other in the north-west, with a more or less unresisting area in between which the Japanese would be fools to enter.

But meanwhile, more generals will learn to co-operate, more Chinese will awake to the absolute necessity of resisting Japan, more roads will be built to the outside world to compensate for the loss of harbours, more aeroplanes will ascend to save Chinese cities. I see no reason for believing that China will lose her war.

gand—who had just resigned from a post on the French Supreme Council of Defence—gave some figures of the relative strength of the air power of Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

He put Germany at 3,000 Great Britain at 1,500, and France at 1,000. These were called by the general "first-line aircraft," or—as we call it, "first-line air-strength."

Now the Prime Minister informed us in the House of Commons last week that first-line air-strength is not a good method of measuring the relative air power of countries.

But this is the one criterion which His Majesty's Government themselves selected some years ago. When four years ago I made the statement that the German Air Force was already equal to ours, we were told: "You must consider first-line air-strength."

By "first-line air strength" is meant the number of machines

which an air force can put into action on a given date, and can keep in action month after month for a long time in spite of the enormous monthly wastage.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has now abandoned this criterion and I must say that I am gravely disappointed at the vague alternative standards he offered.

Does anyone believe that if a satisfactory answer could have been made on our first-line air strength, the Prime Minister would not have made it?

There must be renewed effort on our part to enable us to present in the aggregate a genuine and sufficient preponderance of force to deter an aggressor.

Then—when we have regained what we have not got now—superior power—then, and then only, shall we be able by goodwill and wise magnanimity to find our way back to the high domains of assured peace, of freedom and indeed of sanity.

CONGRESS PICKETS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

FATAL COLLISION AT SANTA CRUZ

Moto, Car Runs Into Bullock Cart

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

Santa Cruz was a scene of a ghastly tragedy due to a motor and bullock-cart collision on the Ghodbunder Road near Whiles Villa at 9-30 p.m. resulting in the death of a four-year old child, Rashmi, in the K.E.M. Hospital.

The Baby Austin Cor No. N723 was coming from Satyasadan and as it neared the Santa Cruz Police Station, the owner-driver of the car, failed to see a bullock-cart laden with a bundle of heavy long iron bars going in front of him and in the same direction. The Baby Austin rushed into the cart and jammed in between the two wheels of the cart. The long iron bars pierced the front glass screen of the Austin and smashed the forehead of child Rashmi (4), and fractured the right temple-bone of Champaklal Shah. The fourteen-year old son of Mr. Chandulal Shah, the well-known Suburban Congress worker. At the time of the accident there were seven persons in the car including the two seriously injured sons of Mr. Shah.

The passers-by and the residents of the Ghodbunder Road hearing the terrific compact rushed out to the rescue of the injured and extricated them from the bullock-cart with great difficulty. Dr. C. S. Thaker, Dr. T. P. Vyas and Dr. Avsare's services were immediately requisitioned to render First Aid to the injured. But looking to the seriousness of the injuries sustained the two injured children were immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital. Mr. Chinubhai who was driving the car was removed to Dr. Avsare's Hospital for treatment of minor injuries.

The police sub-inspector of Vile Parle Station, on hearing of the accident hurried to the scene of accident and so also did Mr. Thorton, the Deputy Superintendent of Police Suburban District. At the K.E.M. Hospital young Rashmi was operated at midnight but he succumbed to the injuries at about 4 a.m.

JOURNALISTS TO VISIT MANSA

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, April 21.

The Agricultural Department of Baroda State is planning for a Fruit Exhibition in June, 1938.

It is learnt that some members of the Baroda Journalists' Association may shortly go to Mansa State to acquaint themselves with all details.

HARIJANS' ORGANISE

It is reported from Unzha in Mehsana District that the Harijan employees of the Municipality have formed their own Mahajan and night classes are started for imparting adult education.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi, President of Baroda State Prajamandal, will tour Kadi Taluka in the first week of May and Visnagar Taluka in the first week of June to explain to people the aims and objects of Prajamandal.

DHARA SABHA

In all 5 Bills will be discussed at the forthcoming session of Baroda Dharasabha to be held on 25th instant including one of Mr. Nagjibhai Arya regarding Harijan

COOLIES WALK OVER PROSTRATE BODIES

Three Volunteers Removed To Hospital

MERCHANTS PERSUADED TO ABANDON ATTEMPT TO REMOVE CLOVE BAGS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THREE CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS WERE INJURED THIS MORNING AND REMOVED TO THE G.T. HOSPITAL AS A RESULT OF INJURIES CAUSED BY THE COOLIES THROWING BAGS OF CLOVE.

About 50 Congress volunteers hurried to Victoria shed No. 5 at about 10 a.m. on hearing that the merchants were trying to remove clove bags from godowns.

Lorries full of coolies to remove clove bags were kept in readiness. As persuasion and appeals failed, the pickets were forced to lie down in front of the clove bags. The coolies and the merchants waited and waited, but the pickets were not disposed to retire.

The coolies, under instructions from the merchants, were ordered to have walked over the prostrate bodies of the Congress pickets but even then the pickets would not yield.

The coolies became more aggressive and tried aggressive tactics. Bags of cloves were thrown over the bodies of the pickets. Even then, the Congress pickets stuck to their posts of duty.

In the meanwhile several Police Officers and a party of 25 policemen came on the scene. As the situation was thus developing Messrs. Hooseinhoy A. Laljee and S. A. Brelvi arrived on the scene and tried to persuade the dealers not to attempt to remove the bags. As a result of their parleys, the dealers were persuaded to abandon their attempt to remove the clove bags till they had discussed the entire situation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The dealers will meet the Sardar on Monday.

The parties then dispersed.

SITUATION IN THE EVENING.

Lakda Bunder presented a peaceful appearance in the evening. Congress Volunteers kept a watch, as usual, both at this Bunder and at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 5.

Sunday being a holiday, godowns in both the Docks are locked and gates are also under lock and key. Congress Volunteers, however, kept a day night vigil at the gates.

A Congress cycle-volunteer kept on pedalling along the Docks for gathering information about the incoming bags of clove.

MEETING & PROCEEDINGS 'INTRA VIRES'

Killedar's Ruling On Notice Of Motion

The Schools Committee, at its meeting held on Saturday fixed next Saturday for the election of the Chairman of the Committee in place of the late Mr. M. A. Karanjawala. Mr. M. M. Killedar was in the chair.

Mr. Killedar gave his ruling on a notice of motion, which had been tabled by Mr. D. S. Babrekar and Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, at the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, April 13.

NOTICE OF MOTION

The notice of motion sought to expunge the proceedings of the meeting of the same body, held on April 6 last, on the ground that the Committee was irregularly constituted as Mr. Killedar who had ceased to be the Chairman, had occupied the chair and, therefore, the proceedings were "ultra vires".

Mr. Killedar, after taking legal advice on the issue, ruled that the meeting was regular and, even if there was any irregularity, it was not such as would vitiate the proceedings.

disabilities removal Bill. The remaining four are sponsored by Mr. Bapooibhai G. Desai, of which three relate to rural problems, viz., debt conciliation, debt settlement and consolidation of holdings.

MERCHANTS' OBSTINACY TO HINDER PICKETS WORK

Persuasion Unavailing: Conference With Sardar On Monday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have sent the following report of Saturday's incident in Lakdi Bunder:

A tense situation arose at the Lakdi Bunder on Saturday. Certain merchants determined to clear cloves at any cost, attended with a large number of men to clear the goods. Congress volunteers and Desh Sevikas, under the guidance and directions of Sjt. Bimal Sharma, Sjt. Abdul Rehman Mitha, Manibhai Seth, Mrs. Safia Khan, Mrs. Maniben Kara, Shmt. Devakabai, etc., continued peaceful picketing. The merchants were being persuaded and the volunteers begged of them not to remove the goods.

The merchants, however, were obstinate. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President, and Sjt. G. N. Desai, General Secretary of the Committee, on receipt of an urgent message hurried to the spot. They again tried and persuaded the merchants but in vain. The persuasions made even the men who were brought in to help the removal of the goods feel abashed, but they had no effect on the merchants whatever. In the course of the removal of the bags out of the godown, several bales were thrown and let fall on the volunteers on duty, and the volunteers were crushed under the same, and

VICEROY OPENS HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

"Example Of Constructive Engineering" In N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, April 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor of the N.-W. F. P. and staff visited the Hydro-Electric Headworks at Malakland to-day.

The Viceroy, replying before declaring open the scheme, expressed great pleasure in visiting Malakland and at being present on the occasion of the opening of the scheme which was another example of those solid achievements which make the history of constructive engineering in India.

Proceeding, His Excellency said that the completion of a great work such as this is cause for congratulation not only for those in whose minds the idea originally germinated but those who were responsible for planning and carrying out the actual construction of the work.

Concluding His Excellency congratulated those responsible for the undertaking and declared open the Malakland Hydro-Electric scheme, pressing a switch which set the machinery in motion.—A.P.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN THREAT

People Resent Municipal Move To Increase Taxes

JHANSI, April 23.

A threat to declare no-tax campaign and 'hartal' was made at a public meeting held to protest against the move of the Municipality, to increase taxes.

Incidentally, the Congress members came for severe criticism, several speakers demanding resignations of Congress Councillors on this issue.

The Premier and the Minister for Local Self-Government were asked to intervene in the matter.—A.P.

in the case of some of the volunteers, some two or three bales fell on each of them.

INJURED VOLUNTEERS SENT TO HOSPITAL

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master and Sjt. G. N. Desai drew the attention of Mr. Sanson who came on the scene to this condition of the volunteers, and pointed out to him how the volunteers were groaning under the clove bags and he caused them to be removed. Three of the volunteers who received the injuries had to be removed to the hospital and one of them is detained at the hospital.

Between half-past twelve and half-past one there was a recess and when the recess was over, the merchants resumed their attempts and the pickets continued their picketing. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi accompanied by Mr. Hooseinhoy Laljee came to the spot and ultimately after great persuasions it was agreed that all should meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Monday next and talk over the matter. The merchants then left with their men and lorries, whom they had brought. No clove bags could be cleared or removed and there was quiet at about 4 p. m. (S.T.)

Mr. Tayabali, Bar-at-Law, was at the Bunder throughout.

The statement appearing in an evening daily that Sjt. Nagindas T. Master has cleared a Hartal in the City is incorrect. He made no such declaration.

UNAUTHORISED RE-EXPORT OF TEA Chamber Of Commerce Communicates With Gov- ernment Of India

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in course of a communication addressed to the Government of India draw attention to the difficulties experienced by merchants holding tea with "export rights" on account of unauthorised re-exports of tea from certain ports in the Maritime States of Kathiawar and particularly from the Port of Cutch Mandvi. The Committee point out that exports of tea from India to foreign countries are regulated by licenses issued by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee and producers of tea in India are granted export rights in respect of specific quantities according to the scheme of International Regulation of the Tea Industry and that these quantities are bought from time to time together with the "export rights" by merchants for purposes of export to foreign countries.

UNAUTHORISED RE-EXPORTS

In respect of consignments of tea shipped to ports in India itself for which no export rights are required, a guarantee is however, taken from both the consignors and the consignees that no part of these consignments will be re-exported to any foreign country. The Committee point out that recently however thousands of cases of tea have been exported from the Kathiawar Maritime and Cutch Mandvi Ports to foreign ports in contravention of these export regulations. The result of these large unauthorised re-exports from Cutch Mandvi and other western ports has been that merchants holding tea with export rights have not been able to sell their full quota to certain consuming markets as the requirements of these are met by the unauthorised exports of "internal tea" from Cutch Mandvi. This illicit re-export traffic has, the committee point out, been a source of considerable anxiety to merchants holding tea with export rights.

The Committee therefore, urge the Government of India to take immediate steps to make adequate arrangements with the authorities in the Maritime States in Western India particularly Cutch Mandvi in order to put a stop to this illicit traffic in tea or failing that not to allow export of tea to these Indian Ports without export rights and treat them at par with foreign countries.

WARTY'S HIT AT PRESENT-DAY EDUCATION

(From A Correspondent.)

Presiding at the social gathering of the R. P. Wagh High School at Bassein, Mr. S. G. Warty observed that in India especially an educated man's principal duty was to attempt the uplift of his backward fellow-beings by all possible means. He reminded his audience that Bassein held a place apart from other parts of Maharashtra because of the historic defeat of a Western power like the Portuguese by the Marathas under Chimalji Appa and was therefore a place of pilgrimage to thousands who come to see the once impregnable fort now in ruins.

After giving away the prizes, Mr. Warty described in a humorous manner the everyday life of the present-day student and made very shrewd hits at the present system of education. He in his closing remarks complimented the School on its Drawing Department which was comparable to any in the Presidency in point of standard of work turned out. He complimented the donor of the High School Mr. R. P. Wagh who was present on the occasion and wished him

Tide Has Turned In China

JAPAN LET DOWN BY ITALY AND GERMANY

(From A Special Correspondent.)
SINGAPORE, April 18.

The tide has turned in China. The Japanese are retreating and the Chinese are gaining lost ground. By the end of January it was six months since the Sino-Japanese conflict started. The total territory conquered by the Japanese during these months was about 280,000 square miles. The population living in these territories was estimated at 80,000,000. But this was only ten per cent. of the entire Chinese territory and 20 per cent. of the population (excluding Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Manchukuo).

JAPAN HUMILIATED

This ghastly tragedy has cost a lot to both China and Japan. In China, one of the richest and most densely populated agricultural areas of the world which lies between Shanghai and Nanking has seen such death and disaster as is without parallel in history. Shanghai, one of the finest and the busiest cities in the world, is now a heap of ruins along with several other Provincial Chinese Cities. Poor peasants, farmers and labourers, who know no reason for this desolation and destruction, have been the main sufferers. Japan has also not escaped. It has paid the price in men and money and now stands humiliated. The expenditure on this "incident" up to March 31 is estimated to have reached \$432,000,000. Japanese currency is giving cause for great anxiety and her credit abroad is taking the shape as predicted by Wells in 1930. "....The confidence and credit of Japan sank steadily. Foreign loans became no longer possible even at such exorbitant rates as 14 or 15 per cent." Wells' other predictions in "The Shape of Things To Come" are also prophetic. He wrote: "....these Japanese militarists could not see the inevitable consequences of their continental (Chinese) adventures. They could not see behind them a miserable peasantry breeding itself down to the basest subsistence: a miserable urban proletariat deteriorating physically and morally; they could not estimate the muttering of revolt in all their sweated and driven industrial centres; they could not understand the protests of their own fine and growing intelligentsia."

The German and the Italian support on which Japan had set up high hopes has never come. Japan is disillusioned, and Tokyo is angry with Berlin and Rome. Japanese remained smug in their conceit and pride. They are no diplomats. That is why they started this "incident" and now face defeat in war and diplomacy. Japan forgot that Germany, and for that matter all the White peoples, will never disregard the warning of "Yellow Peril" given by the Kaiser, quarter of a century ago. Japan and China both fell in the trap laid down by the white diplomats. Germany and

long life. The students played a Marathi drama at night and passed a very enjoyable day with a heavy programme of entertainments.

Italy egged Japan while Great Britain, Russia and the United States encouraged and incited China. The issue was precipitated. The war began and the comparatively powerful Japan was isolated and let down. No help in the form of men, money or munition came either from Italy or Germany. On the other hand, China, the weaker party, received all help. The result is that now Japan stands weakened and humiliated and China obliged and indebted. "Yellow Peril" received a good blow at the hands of the white diplomacy.

THEIR FEE

Now is the time for China to show her ancient wisdom. If her victory against Japan means an end to foreign exploitation then China has achieved something. If, on the other hand, it means greater freedom to U. S. A. and other European Powers to exploit China then she should have not stood up against the sword of Japan. Her benefactors and helpers, in time of war will now want their illegitimate fees. China beware!

Japanese retreats and defeats in China should not give the impression that Japan has ceased to be a world-power. Though her dignity is lowered yet she will regain her losses very soon and will come out wiser after this experience. The constant vigilance kept by the night patrol squad of aeroplanes over Singapore is a proof of the fact that Japan still counts.

TENSION BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Tension between Japan and Russia is increasing and the latest war rumours are from Siberia. Some people go so far as to say that Manchukuo-Soviet fighting has already broken out. This may be far-fetched but measures are definitely being taken to enable new troop concentrations to be rushed to Siberia.

UNREST IN THE PACIFIC

There is a great deal of stir and tumult in these days in the naval and air-force circles of U. S. A. and Australia. Many mystery moves are reported and the atmosphere is full of strange news. Twenty-one mysterious vessels are reported to be present in Davao Bay, Mindanao Island. Two United States destroyers and three Philippine Army aeroplanes are reported to have been dispatched to this destination. The Australian Air Force are planning a combined air exercise with the R.A.F. at Singapore to test defence strategy of Australia's Northern approaches. Lord Gowerie's "pleasure-trip" is also looked upon with suspicion—in spite of denials that it has any political significance. These and several other things suggest a deep unrest in the Pacific. But what is the menace? Is it Japan or is it Russia or is it only mutual distrust and suspicion.

BENGAL CABINET TO DISCUSS DETENUS' RELEASE

DARJEELING, April 23.

The negotiations, which the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, had carried on in Calcutta with Mahatma Gandhi on the question

RUSSIA AND FAR EASTERN QUESTION

(From Our Correspondent)

PRAGUE, April 15.

There is obviously an added attention to the stand of the Soviet Union with Eastern European affairs now gaining a fresh or increased care. In the Far East the position of Soviet Union has moved in the direction of an improvement. Russian military forces in the region have been strengthened and their basis, transport and industrial, greatly bettered. China's resistance to Japan also tends to better the position of Soviet Union. Although the weight of certain internal currents revealed Russia taking what came to be considered a weak position over the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, it is thought in some informed quarters that there has been perhaps a tendency to exaggerate greatly the weight of the factors referred to above or overlook certain circumstances in connection, and Soviet Union's attitude anyway might not have been the same if the threat to Lithuania came from German instead of Polish side. There is hence the impression that should Eastern European affairs in the future record what may be termed an accentuation, particularly in association with Germany's aim of obtaining a freer hand in regard to Eastern Europe, Soviet Union may be found to adopt a more assertive halt. The possibility of this will also find a reaction in the greater raising from some centres the cry of "Bolshevik danger" which is, according to various accounts, held as an useful mantle to push certain expansionist drives and promote a front of imperialists.

INDO-CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIETY

The Indo-Czechoslovak Society in Prague held its latest regular meeting three days back with the President of the Society, Professor Dr. Lesny, in the chair. Professor Lesny in the course of a fairly lengthy opening speech referred to various events of importance in India and items of common interest that happened between the previous meeting and the new one. He also gave a short account of the Haripura Congress and supplied the names of various new books relating to India with critical estimates. Mr. Ayaz, a new visitor to Prague delivered an interesting lecture on "The spirit of Islam". The lecturer quite astonished and amused the audience by beginning his lecture in the Czech language. The lecture was followed by a discussion in which several participated. Professor Lesny in bringing proceedings to a conclusion, after thanking Mr. Ayaz for his lecture, indicated that a larger number of Indian visitors was expected to come to Czechoslovakia in the period before. A group of businessmen consisting of about 45 persons had announced a visit, a fact reflective also of the extension of trade relations between India and Czechoslovakia. The Sokol Congress in Prague to commence towards the end of June was likely to bring visitors also from India. Professor Lesny stressed the need of care being devoted to seeing to the convenience of visitors from India. He finally stated that Dr. A. C. Sen who has been giving lessons in modern Indian languages under his direction at the Oriental Institute was expected to leave soon having been appointed a teacher of Bengalee in Hamburg. His place in Prague will be taken by Mr. Girija Mukerjee, who has already arrived in Prague.

of release of detenus and political prisoners will, it is understood, be reviewed at the first meeting of the Bengal Cabinet at Darjeeling, to be held on the 27th instant. The Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy has already arrived, while his Chief and other colleagues, are expected to reach here on or before the 27th April.—A.P.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
TWO POINTS DOWN
Easy Tendency In Franc

NEW YORK COTTON

Market was fairly active on some local support. Subsequently easier tendency prevailed on foreign selling and May liquidation.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Franc opened at 165.00 and then weakened to 165.75 on renewed selling pressure with general trend downward.

BOMBAY, April 23

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938	
	New York, April 23
Previous closing	8.90
To-day's opening	8.91
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.88
Difference	-02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938	
	Liverpool, April 23
Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.82
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	-02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 164-12
July August	Rs. 167-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 23
New York cotton was fairly active on some local support but in absence of any fresh developments movements were very restricted, although underlying sentiment was cheerful.

Trading in May commenced at 8.91 i.e. one point higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and local buying but general demand was slow with operators generally holding off. Subsequently, however, easier tendency developed on foreign selling and May liquidation with May closing at 8.88.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 23
The following were the opening ranges:—
May (8.88/8.87) 8.91/8.91
July (8.96/8.95) 8.99/8.98
October (9.03/9.03) 9.06/9.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 23	
May (4.81) 4.80	
July (4.92) 4.91	
May (6.64) 6.65	
July (6.77) 6.78	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 23
Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 168/4. After early activity on scattered purchases market receded on realising, subsequently demand improved slightly. Finally the market fell back on renewed hedging operations. Closed steady at Rs. 167/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 23
The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

There was no sale to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New
Crop (217 3/8 sellers) 217 1/2 buyers
Dunlop April (220 1/4) 220 1/4
Lightning April (219 1/4) 219 1/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 23	
Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.98 13/16
At the time of New York	
cotton closing	4.98 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 23	
Previous closing	4.98.68
To-day's opening	4.98.68
To-day's closing	4.98.87

FRANC RATE

London, April 23	
Previous closing	163.25
To-day's opening	165.00
To-day's closing	165.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 23
London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.98.68 and then fell to 4.98.56 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 165.00 and then weakened to 165.75 on renewed selling pressure with general trend downward.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32	
Paris on Bombay (12.056) 12.423	
New York on Bombay (37.51) 37.48	
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4	
London on Milan (94.85) 94.72	
London on Shanghai (1-1 3/8 nominal)	
1-1 1/4 nominal	
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent)	
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent)	
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent)	

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 23
The following cable information was received from London:—
"Little Indian buying. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 23	
Spot	(18 13/16d.) 18 15/16d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.) 18 3/4d.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8 buyers) 6 5/16 buyers
Forward July September (6 5/16 paid and sellers) 3/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castor seed Bombay April May (211 3/4 sellers) 211 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (212 7/8 sellers) 212 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (212 sellers) 212 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel May (210 1/4 sellers) 210 3/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 23
London Metals is closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY
MARKETWall Street Active
And Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 23

On the Money market, although the demand for credit was occasionally more active, it failed to have any effect in stemming the flowing tide of cheap loans. For the second successive week, discount brokers received 41 per cent of their applications for Treasury Bills, although the average rate of allotment failed to suggest brighter things in store for brokers.

On the foreign exchanges, the Franc again weakened on a small stream of offerings with authorities scarcely intervening.

Wall Street opened moderately active and firm.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 23

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-6)
£6-19-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 23

Silver ready	49 13 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 10 0
Silver Jeth	49 6 0
Gold ready	34 13 6
Gold Vaishakh	34 12 6
Gold Jeth	34 11 6
Sovereign	22 10 6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 23
Liverpool wheat opened steady with May 84 and July 82 3/4. The market was moderately active on scattered local purchases influenced by steadiness of overseas cables while better enquiry for Australian cargoes imparted brighter sentiment.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 23	
Wheat May	4 8 0
Wheat September	4 8 6
Linseed May	7 7 0
Linseed September	7 8 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 23
Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 83 5/8

3 1/2 P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

London, April 23
Market is closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, April 23
London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE

New York, April 23
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 45 5/8) dol 47 1/4
General Motor (dol 32 1/8) dol 33 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 30 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 100) unquoted.

LINSEED OIL

London, April 22

Linseed oil London per cwt.	25/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt.	25/1 1/2
naked June/Aug. sellers	25/1 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE
MARKET

Good Support In Jutes

CALCUTTA, April 23

Jutes ruled steadier again in sympathy with better Hessian. Good outside support but the volume of business as usual was very small.

Coals: Only limited trading is put through at slightly improved rates.

Teas: Dull for want of much support.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and other speculative issues displayed a slightly better movement on good buying support, while other industrials more or less unchanged.

Government securities continued to be steady.

Following are the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 98/11; five per cent loan 1939/44 103/10 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 101/12 small lot; three per cent U P loan 1952 99/6.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1540; Imp conty 380 small odd lot; Reserve 114/12.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 1/1 New Victoria ord 1/1.

Coals: Bengal Giridih 2/4; Burrakur 13/2; East Indian 22/8; Ghosick and Muslia 3/1; Katras Jheriah 20/12; New Beerbhoom 18; Pench Valley 34/4; South Karanpura 5; Western (in lign) 4/12; Borra 11/4; Churulia 1/2; Deoli 6/10; Hurridah 12/14; Raneeungoo 31/10; Standard 29/4 c div

Jutes: Anglo India 285 small lot; Bally 154 small lot; Hooghly pref 17/14; Howrah 41/4; Nuddea 31 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corp 6/8; Consolidated Tin 5/1; Indian Copper 2/6; Patna Electric 14 small odd lot; Rawalpindi elect 22/12 ct; Indian St Wagon ord 41/4; Indian Iron 27/13; Kumardhubi Eng ord 2/9; Saran Eng 5/9; Steel Corp ord 5/13; Balmer Lawrie 249 ct; Publicity Society 5/2pt; Rohtas Industries 20/14; Indian Cables 10/12; British Burma Petrol 3/6; Titagur Paper ord 15/14; Titagur Paper B ord 15/14; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 16/12; Indian General Navgn ord 98/8 small lot.

Teas: Masimara pref 142; Killcott 49/12; Tezpora 6/14; five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/10.—A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—
16th Week (ended April 22nd):
1936 11,254,600
1937 12,324,200
1938 14,155,600
Total for 16 Weeks (1st Jan. to date):
1936 178,705,900
1937 188,397,600
1938 226,938,800

Groundnuts Coromandel
Shelled

London, April 22.

May £10-7-6.
June £10-8-3.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 23.

London Market.—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £39-15-0
Standard copper 3 months 40-0-0
Electrolytic copper £44-10-0
Bombay market:—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 38/6
Copper sheets Rs. 45-0
Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 22.

May 83 3/4d.
July 82 5/8d.
October 79 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 22.

May dol 0.83 7/8.
July dol 0.82 1/8.
September dol 0.82 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, April 22.

July 1.98.
September 2.01.
January 2.04.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 23.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2
Shipment April-June Rs. 12-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 11-3.
Shipment Oct.-Dec Rs. 4-13.
Kesar Rs. 12-6.
Saraya Rs. 11-15.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 23. Following a small rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened very steady at Rs. 168 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 168 1/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 167 1/2 where the market steadied. Business in Broach A/M. 1939 delivery commenced at Rs. 10 over Broach J/A. at Rs. 178. At the beginning there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 178 1/2 but later eased to Rs. 178. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened unchanged on parity with overnight New York advances. The local market was barely steady with a moderate turnover. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	164 12 0
Broach J/A	167 8 0
New Broach A/M	177 8 0
Oomra May	148 10 0
Oomra July	150 12 0
Bengal May	125 2 0
Bengal July	126 8 0
Bengal D/J	132 12 0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 23.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268 3/4
Bank's buying T T 266 3/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling 1,220
Bank's buying T T 1,250

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/4
Bank's buying D D 66 5/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4
Bank's buying D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 76
Bank's buying D D 156 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
Bank's buying D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98.62 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 23rd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 23rd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/1 9/32 23rd instant.
Java/London 8.95 23rd instant.
London/Paris 163.25 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 29.54 3/4 22nd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.69 1/4 22nd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £6-19-6 1/2 21st instant.
Gold £6-19-6 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/8
3 per cent 1951/64 103/2
3 per cent 1941 103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 103/12
5 per cent 1939/43 107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/10

TAX FREE
4 per cent 1933/63 113
5 per cent 1955 125
5 per cent 1945/55 118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/11 and advanced to Rs. 98/15. New settlement for 16th May opened to-day. The bud difference is 3 1/2 annas against Bears.

Pay In—May 8

Pay Out—May 11

Scattered Selling
On Stock Exchange

ABSENCE OF NEW BUSINESS

Jobbers Take Quick Turns

BOMBAY, April 23.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was steady with a firmer tendency on an optimistic feeling owing to the likelihood of an agreement on the much disputed Tax Bill. U.S. Steel shares closed dol. 1 3/8 up and Anaconda Coppers gained one dollar.

The local market opened steady but in the absence of any new business prices declined on scattered selling.

The tone of the market was very quiet and there seems no inclination to operate pending the publication of the annual report of Tata Steel Company which is due within a week.

In the meantime Bulls look for a brighter report while Bears believe that the prospects are not encouraging.

Thus neither Bulls nor Bears have sufficient ground to act. The market is entirely left to jobbers who are having good times in taking quick turns.

The recent working of the market indicates that outsiders have little faith in the present price structure as all attempts to raise prices meet with premature collapses. Thus those who are long are getting tired and in the absence of any business, professionals are not inclined to assume undue risks.

The market is likely to fluctuate in a sea-saw state pending fresh developments and opinions have no value at the moment, although they may be coming from responsible quarters.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 23.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	826 4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	229 6
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	227 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	150 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0 5 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	127 8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-3)	151 4
1,000 Hindustan	1,620 0
100 Indore	65 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	262 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,075 0
250 Model	49 4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	215 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42 8
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	235 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	74 6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	195 0
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40)	802 8

SANDS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 0
250 Central (Rs. 12)	30 14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550 0
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382 8
500-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	140 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-15-6

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119 0
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INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
20 Mercantile	54 8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	39 8
200 Oriental	4,325 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 49 plus 30)	1,430 0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12 10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	127 3
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	163 0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 8
100 Karachi (4)	222 8
100 Poona (4)	206 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	143 12
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,341 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925 0
100 C. Province	102 0
100 Dn. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	98 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing (832/8)	832 827 831 826
Century (233/12)	235 228 229 6
Central India (228/12)	227 228 226 227
Kohinoor (262/8)	263 262
New Great (221/4)	220 215 216 215
Simplex (75/10)	75 74
Swadeshi (196/4)	197 193 195
Associated Cement (119/12)	120 119/8 119/4 119
Andhra (1425)	1425 1430
Tata Hydro (147/8)	147/8 148/2 148/12
Tata Power (1342/8)	1340 1341
Tata Ord. (126/14)	126/14 127/3
T. Steel Dfd. (987/8)	982 980 985 982
990 977 982 978 977	
T. Steel Ord. (229)	231 227 228 227
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/4)	172/4 172
Bellapur (155)	155 152
B. Steam (225)	225 223/2
B. Burma (545)	546 540 543 540

MINING.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 8
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 5
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27 12
10 SHIVRAJPUK (Rs. 2) XD	44 0
30 TATA STEEL Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	977 8
75 TATA STEEL Ord. (Rs. 19)	227 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	312 8
50-BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	152 8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	223 2
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	540 0
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	187 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-5-6
50 B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	93 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	135 0
50 I. Invest. Trust	41 0
100 I. Radio Dfd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	63 0
15 Scindia	18 6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552 8
6-1 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 4
6-1 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
6 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12
(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on forward list.)	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 23.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-6. London/Paris Exchange rate rose 394 points at 163.25. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.93 3/4. London silver prices were unchanged at 18 13/16d. India bought. Speculators sold and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 1/4 cents and Montreal silver futures advanced 30 to 55 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range:—

GOLD

Ready	34 13 3
Vaishakh delivery	34 12 9
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 3 0
Jeth delivery	34 12 0
Jeth Teji-mandi	0 5 3

SILVER

Ready	49 8 6
Vaishakh delivery	49 6 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 15 0
Jeth delivery	49 5 6
Jeth Teji-mandi	1 8 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 22.

April	43.20+55
May	41.85+30
June	41.15+30

LONDON METALS

London, April 22.

Copper	£39 17 8
Lead	£15 10 0
Spelter	£13 18 9

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 23.

April	233.50+100
August	214.10-0
October	215.70+20

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 23.

June	54.20
July	54.30

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
May 111 July 123 Oct. 138 Dec. 144
Jan. 146 March 149 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 164—Liverpool May 1938 4.82 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 167—Liverpool July 4.92 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 164—New York May 8.90 Rs. 34 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 167—New York July 8.98 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross rate 4.98 3/4.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 22.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1934/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112
5 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, April 22.

Receipts into Bombay on 21st April

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-37	1,857,142
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,493,100
Decrease	635,958

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, April 23.

The s.s. 'Narkunda', which left for London on Saturday, however, carried one short shipment of gold sovereigns for London. The consignment worth Rs. 9,82,617 had been originally booked last week for London by the s.s. 'Strathnaver', which did not carry it.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard remains unchanged at Rs. 3,13,40,29,860.

"MAHATMA— GREATER THAN MONARCH"

Munshi's Speech At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI: (By Mail).
The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, recently paid a visit to Hubli.

A public meeting was held in Nehru Chowk. About 8 to 10 thousand people thronged to the meeting place to hear the Congress Minister. Mr. Munshi is the first Congress Minister to make a public speech in Hubli. Many associations garlanded the Minister, after which he spoke for more than one hour. Mr. K. H. Mudvedker translated his English speech in Kannada.

"You have come here to see and hear me not because I am the Home Member of the Bombay Government, but because I am a soldier of the Congress like you," observed Mr. Munshi. "During the last 150 years of British rule many Home Members might have come to this place. But none of you were eager to hear them, nor even to have a look at them. The strength of the Congress depends upon you all and not on the police and military. It again depends upon your love and confidence in the Congress."

FAITH IN CONGRESS.

"I had come here during the elections to request you all to vote for me. Almost all Karnataka graduates voted for me, though then there was no question of acceptance of office. This shows that Karnataka has great faith in Congress. Congress is one symbol of our life and strength. To-day you feel that Government is yours. We are trying our level best to redress the grievances of the people and make them happy. This is the difference between the old and the new Ministers. Old Ministers controlled the people by the strength of the authorities and services. But we control the officers and services by the strength of the people. Formerly officials thought that they were jailors."

Why is the Congress strong to-day? Not because we are 32 lakhs. But because we are organised. One Mahatma can issue orders and crores of people obey him. If he gives a sign thousands of people go to jails. That is why India is strong to-day.

TOUCH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Mussalmans and Marathas quarreled with each other and the British came here and settled down. So India lost Swaraj. But to-day Mahatma Gandhi has under his control the whole of India. He wields greater power than any emperor did or does. He has not got a single 'chaprasi' or a sepoy. Yet he rules my heart and yours. He has moulded you and me into a powerful nation. Our only service to India is to get Swaraj through Non-violence. There are some people who have no faith in this. But there is no nation which has achieved through non-violence its freedom. Few years ago we were all outlaws. In 1933 I was a "Kala topi" in Bijapur Jail. But now I am a Home Minister and I am supposed to be in charge of jails and police. A touch of non-violence changed a "Kala topi" into a Home Minister, just as a touch of Rama's foot changed a stone into Ahilya, the beautiful. So the whole credit goes to that great saint.

RIGHTFUL OWNERS.

We are 35 crores, the second biggest nation in the world. If we have the courage to die for truth we shall be the most powerful nation in the world. But we shall have to march a great way

Italian "Conquest" Of Abyssinia

British Manoeuvre To Get Its Recognition At Geneva

LONDON. (By Mail).

Mr. Hore-Belisha leaves to-day for an Easter visit to inspect the fortifications of Malta. On his way back, probably on the Friday of next week, he will meet Mussolini and his Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, in Rome.

Although the War Minister's meeting with Mussolini is declared to be absolutely informal, there is no doubt in Rome that it has been arranged so as to underline the Chamberlain-Mussolini deal which, it is expected, will be initiated by Count Ciano and Lord Perth on Saturday.

Meanwhile the prime concern of the National Government is just how it is to manoeuvre at the May meeting of the League Council so as to be able to give "de jure" recognition to the Italian "conquest" of Abyssinia. Opinion in Whitehall now is heavily against any attempt to obtain a direct vote on the issue at Geneva.

On such an issue unanimity is essential, and although British intrigue may be successful in obtaining a majority support for a proposal to recognise the "Italian Empire," it is generally agreed that at least one of the great Powers will in all probability vote against and will, in all pro-

bability, be supported by a number of other States.

THE BRITISH PLANS.

Therefore, the British are discussing whether they should propose that the States members should be freed from their obligations and thus allowed individually to recognise the "conquest" or whether the "sense of the meeting" is obtained without any vote being taken. At the present time the second method is in most favour.

In any case, there is little doubt in well-informed circles that, whatever the outcome at Geneva, Britain will recognise the Abyssinian conquest.

Once this has been fixed, Count Ciano is to be invited to London on an official visit primarily, I understand, to discuss pushing ahead the signature of the agreement before Italian troops are evacuated from Spain.

Reason for this is that there is now a growing belief in Whitehall that the Spanish Republic will not be "finished with"—at least for a considerable time yet—that, consequently, as Italy has made perfectly clear, no Italian troops will be withdrawn from Spain for an even longer period and that, with the agreement in its present form, the signature may be indefinitely delayed. To such an indefinite delay Mr. Chamberlain is absolutely opposed.

TRUTH ABOUT ITALIAN HOLD OVER ABYSSINIA

LONDON. (By Mail).

The precarious nature of the Italian hold over Abyssinia is revealed by the following facts:—

In Northern Tigre, including Tembien, Againe, Lasta, and the Azebo country, there are isolated Italian garrisons only in Aksum, Adowa, Abbi Addi, Adigrat, and Makale. All these places are near the Eritrean border. These garrisons have little or no contact with one another and are supplied with food and ammunition by the Italian Air Force. The rest of Tigre is in the hands of the Abyssinians.

In the province of Begameder (Amhara) there is an Italian garrison at Gondar and another at Debra Tabor. The rest of this territory is in the hands of the Abyssinians.

The Abyssinians have succeeded in expelling the Italians from the province of Gojjam and are in complete control. In the province of Wallega there are three Italian garrisons—at Nekempeti, Sayo, and Gore. The control of these garrisons is limited to a small radius, beyond which the

Abyssinians are masters.

In the central area (Shoa) there are Italian garrisons at Addis Ababa and Ankober, whence the garrison sometimes moves to Tarma Berr, and along the Abyssinian railway line, which is often cut by Abyssinian raiders.

In the south (comprising Jimma, Sidamo, Borana, Bali, and Woiamo) there are Italian garrisons at Jiran, Yirga-Alema, Maga, Goba, and Gini. Outside these towns there is no control whatever.

The Danakil country and the Aussa province are completely free of Italians. In the Harar province there are Italian garrisons at Harar, Jijiga, and along the railway line. Outside a limited area the Italians have no control at all over this vast region.

NAZIS DEAF TO WORLD OPINION

Truth About Rumour Of Release Of Pastor Niemoller

LONDON: (By Mail).

There seems to be no doubt that the rumours about the impending release of Pastor Niemoller were spread by the German authorities so as to influence German Protestants in Hitler's favour during the plebiscite. Rumours were also spread, no doubt, with the same object in view, that Pastor Niemoller might be transferred to a better prison and would get a day's leave.

Pastor Niemoller is still being detained in the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, and there is no evidence at all that his release or any improvement of his lot is contemplated.

Growing anxiety is felt on his behalf by his many friends and admirers both in Germany and in the outside world, for since Hitler's Austrian triumph the German authorities have shown themselves almost completely indifferent to world opinion and

ESCHEW GOSPEL OF VIOLENCE

Bihar Premier's Advice To Tarapur Conference

PATNA: (By Mail).

"It was here that I began my political career by advocating the cause of the tenantry oppressed by 'indigo planters'."

With these words the Hon. Mr. Shri Krishna Singh, Premier, recalled his old days while addressing the Tarapur Thana Political Conference held under the presidency of Prof. Abdul Bari. Nearly 50,000 Kisans and Congressmen attended.

NEED OF 'AHIMSA.'

The Premier continued:—"Be conscious of the strength that is in you, the strength that generates through suffering and sacrifice, the strength that has sent one of your men at the helm of affairs in the same Government. Wield the power you must. But eschew the gospel of violence and hatred that is occasionally found lurking in your eyes. Fight your zemindars, fight for your right, but always in the spirit of non-injury to all. That has been given you as a great legacy of power by the greatest man now on earth, Mahatma Gandhi."

The speaker added:—

"The Congress has no separate entity nor any separate interest to serve by disregarding the just interests of any class of people and conniving at the inequities of another. Congress in power means justice and fairness for all without fear or favour from any quarters it will live and die in its efforts to adjust and co-ordinate the conflicting interests of all communities, all classes and all sections of the people in the country."

He asked the people to have faith in themselves and their cause, but pleaded more passionately for the true spirit of Ahimsa.

"PEOPLE'S MAN."

Concluding the Premier reiterated what he had said from hundreds of platforms that he was, first and foremost, the "people's man," had equal affinity for all classes and sections, had equal reverence for both a mosque and a temple, and he would be too glad to spill his life-blood, if need be, for the safeguarding of the sanctity of any place of worship belonging to any community.—United Press.

CLOVE BOYCOTT TIGHTENED IN HUBLI

Over Hundred Shops Accede To Congress Request

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI: April 23.

Clove boycott has been tightened in Hubli. For the last two days the President of the Taluka Congress Committee with half a dozen volunteers is visiting each shop where cloves are sold requesting the owners not to sell them. One hundred and five shops so far have acceded to the Congress request. To prevent illicit sales, the present stocks in those shops were packed and sealed by the Congress Committee President. Two shops whose owners refused to accede to the Congress request were picketed by Congress volunteers. After hours of intensive picketing, they yielded and allowed Congressmen to seal their stock of cloves. Congress action has awakened great public interest in the Zanzibar affair.

seem to have none of the hesitations they once had in dealing ruthlessly with those whom they regard as their opponents.

Medusa's Face

(Continued From Page 9)

took the line of least resistance.

That was all many years ago; but as she recalled it, it all came back so forcibly to her that she felt it had happened only yesterday. She often wondered why the world forgave a man anything and any amount of mistakes. While a woman if she made one mistake, then her whole life was ruined irrevocably. Why? Why was it, she who was suffering, and not Ram Dass who had tricked her? Why?

Now she knew she was old and past her prime. A woman with a searing past and without youth was an anomaly—a misfit: she did not fit in anywhere. She realised she was old now, and she was in a panic. She could hear her father telling her in that cold, passionless voice, "For women who have gone wrong, there is no salvation either in this world or in the next!"

No salvation in this world or in the next! Never would she be forgiven.... never.... never! Even a murderer may hope for salvation in the next world—but she was damned eternally.... eternally.... eternally.

She sat up suddenly and with her tiny hands clutched her head. She started at the goats who were chewing impassively in front of her. She wanted to pray to god to forgive her; but the words stuck in her throat

and right in front of her the goats looked at her with their dull, uncomprehending eyes; They looked at her with indifference. Outside the rain had stopped and the sky was clearing up, she could see a huge rainbow straddled across the sky; now it would rain no more.

Saya—who with the others—had retired into the other room to dress for the evening, returned. As her anxious eyes fell on Chandra she drew closer and she noticed that there were tears in Chandra's eyes. "Oh Chandra!" she said, "You are crying. Why do you cry Chandra? Is your head still aching?"

Chandra raised her moist eyes. "No Saya. I—I am frightened." "Frightened?" echoed Saya dully. "What are you frightened of?" "I don't know" came the reply. "Sometimes I think...."

Saya who was less sensitive than Chandra and less intelligent never bothered herself with problems that were beyond her comprehension. She felt there was something decidedly wrong with Chandra. Incidentally if you looked at Saya closely, you could see that there were little coppery rashes all over body. But Saya was a really hardened woman. Tougher than nails she was. She did not fear anyone or anything. She tried to console Chandra.

"Why do you worry over these

Problem Of Motor Transport

(Continued From Page 11)

day. And, on the day he gets his turn under the rotation system, he can carry a full complement of passengers! On the face of it, this arrangement appears to be a fair one, but on a closer examination it is evident that the privileges granted to him are a very negation of the aims and objects of the rotation system!

In the first place, it allows a particular individual to make greater profit than others. This gives rise to unhealthy competition amongst bus-owners to secure the Postal contract, and it is not a matter of surprise to find that bus-owners, in order to avail themselves of the privileges granted to the Postal contractor, are willing to accept the Postal contract at only Rs. 5 per month! Though this may benefit the Postal authorities, the present state of affairs lead to unhealthy competition and will soon destroy the usefulness of the rotation system, which is otherwise an excellent system.

In the second place, it is evident that the present system of awarding Postal contracts is quite contrary to the fundamental principle of the rotation system, which principle, roughly, is as follows:—

Whatever rights and privileges are conferred by the authorities, they are conferred, not on any particular individuals but are conferred, collectively, on "a union of all bus-owners, collectively working for common good, pooling their returns, and distributing them equally amongst all members of the union."

Union Of Bus-Owners

Thus, amongst ideal conditions of the rotation system, there can be no privileged individual like the Postal Contractor, but there can only be an arrangement by which each individual bus-owner, in turn, becomes a postal contractor for the day, holding himself responsible for the proper performance of the terms of the Postal contract. Can this ideal state of affairs be achieved? The Postal authorities may rightly say that they want to enter into a contract with only one particular individual against whom it would be easier to enforce the terms of the contract. Nevertheless it is quite possible for this ideal state of affairs to be achieved, and the demands of the Postal authorities conceded by the following arrangement:—

- (1) The Postal authorities to consider "the union of all bus-owners" as the permanent Postal contractor, and to entrust all contracts to this "union".
- (2) The "Union" to allow each of its members to be a sort of a Postal sub-contractor for the day on which his turn falls under the rotation system.
- (3) The Union to be permanently responsible to the Postal authorities for the proper performance, by its members, of the terms of the Postal contract and
- (4) Each "Postal sub-contractor" to be responsible to the Union for the proper performance, by him, of terms of the Postal contract.

If the above-mentioned defects of the rotation system are rectified, it will prove to be an ideal system of Motor Transport and will ultimately solve the problem of motor transport in this Presidency.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 18, P. O. KATRI SARAI (Gaya).



"COUGH"
IS THE MOTHER OF ALL DISEASES
Says an Indian Proverb. THEREFORE,
DO NOT NEGLECT
A COUGH IN THE BEGINNING
IT MAY DEVELOP INTO
TUBERCULOSIS
CURE IT WITH
SIROLIN **ROCHE**
MADE IN SWITZERLAND
USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

things, Chandra? whatever is going to happen must happen...."

"Yes, Saya. One can't escape from one's kismet. But why should it be written about us?"

"Someone's got to be bad" muttered Saya, without conviction, but with the air of a philosopher. "The old people say that no one is punished unjustly...."

Chandra was not listening now.

"Oh Look Chandra!" said Saya presently. "Here comes Razak." There entered a fat, middle-aged man wearing a shirt and a dirty, loose fitting pyjama. He was an old admirer of Chandra's and he came to see her often. Saya met him at the door.

"Chandra's not well to-day." A look of concern came over the other's face.

"Not well? Why?—What's happened?"

"Oh the usual! She's got a headache. She's been acting queer since yesterday." She moved aside to let him pass.

"You will find her in the inner room" she called after him as he swept past her.

He approached the bed and sat down beside Chandra. Chandra wiped her moist eyes with the back of her hand and said:

"Come to-morrow Razak. I am unwell to-day."

He rose immediately. "All right Chandra." Then, it struck him for the first time that she had been crying; he put his hand inside his shirt pocket and drew out a gleaming, silver Rupee.

"See Chandra! I have brought this for you. You can have it all." She took the Rupee and smiled back feebly at him. She did not say a word. He walked out humming a melancholy tune to himself. She knew he would never come again.

As soon as he left, she lay back on her bed and sobbed, the tears came streaming down her haggard cheeks and then quite involuntarily the words escaped her:

"Why—Why am I like this?"

Only the steady munching of the goats replied and in their eyes was a dull and vacant look, dispassionate and impersonal—like the inscrutable eyes of Nemesis.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The German newspapers no longer reflect the real views of the country, or at least of those who dominate the country. Speeches, including those by Hitler, Field Marshal Goring, and Dr. Goebbels, are toned down for publication. Not only is the textual arrogance of these speeches extraordinary, but they are uttered with a truculence of expression that is surprising even to those who are used to National Socialist oratory. Such speeches are often broadcast and can be appreciated by listeners here in London. Only the reticence of the German newspapers shows that there is still some slight concern lest official truculence might be harmful to Germany abroad.

Amongst themselves the leading National Socialists are even more overbearing than they are in their public speeches. The Pan-German hegemony which has been the object of German foreign policy ever since the foundation of the Third Reich is discussed not as a distant aspiration but as something that is as good as there, as something that will be completed as a matter of course and in a very short time. The observation that "Mein Kampf" represented German foreign policy used to be received with some scepticism. Herr Hitler has now shown that all he wrote in his book must be taken seriously.

OPINION OF FRANCE.

In their references to France the leading National Socialists, especially Field Marshal Goring, are all contemptuous. They regard her as though she were a rotten apple that will drop from the European tree as soon as it is shaken by the German storm that is gathering strength so rapidly. Leading Germans under-rate France as they did in 1914, only more so.

Germany does not plan direct and open conquests in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, but the creation of vassal States that will extend her hegemony to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. She is determined to become a Mediterranean and a Black Sea Power. She takes it for granted that she will, before long, have Rumanian oil and Bulgarian grain at her disposal. One of the consequences of her conquest of Austria is that she has begun to think of Trieste as a German port, and there can be no doubt at all that she is determined to make it one. She means to exclude Italy from Central Europe and from the Balkans and holds out to her the prospect of compensations elsewhere.

DOUBTS OF SUDETIC GERMANS.

Germany's more immediate plans are, of course, kept secret. Her pressure on Czechoslovakia is abating at the moment, perhaps in view of Sunday's referendum. It would seem that she wishes the referendum to be held in an atmosphere of satisfied achievement and not of uneasy anticipation.

Amongst the wealthier Sudetic Germans there is growing alarm because of the fate that is overtaking wealthier Austrians. The Socialistic character of National Socialism has been maintained—indeed, intensified—no less than its nationalistic character, and Hitler's policy is more than ever both revolutionary and imperialistic. Many Sudetic Germans who were close followers of Henlein are now surreptitiously against him, though it would seem that their change of attitude has come much too late to make any difference.

MAKING OF A STATE

President Masaryk

WICKHAM STEED'S EMPIRE BROADCAST

When I first met Masaryk in the lobby of the old Austrian Parliament towards the end of May, 1907, said Mr. Wickham Steed in the course of a talk recently broadcast in the Empire Programme from Daventry, he struck me at once as an unusual man. He had just been offered the Presidency, or the Speakership, of the Austrian House of Commons, and had declined the offer almost contemptuously.

Yet if Masaryk, who was born in March 1850, had been born a year earlier, he would have been, like his father, a serf on one of the Austrian Emperor's estates. And here he was refusing a position which would have enabled him to meet the same Emperor as the chief Parliamentary representative of the Austrian peoples!

His independence, simplicity and directness appealed to me. Besides, we saw eye to eye upon what was then the key problem of Austria-Hungary—whether or not that country could be turned into a kind of United States on the Danube, a sort of Hapsburg Switzerland, to which Serbia could belong. Serbia was the only independent Southern Slav, or Yugoslav, State. But there were many more Yugoslavs inside Austria-Hungary, and most of them desired Yugoslav unity.

1907 AND AFTER.

In 1907, when I met Masaryk, Serbia could have been persuaded to come into an Imperial Hapsburg federation. Such a federation would also have given self-government to the Czechs and Slovaks of Northern Austria and Hungary, Masaryk's own people. It would have saved the Hapsburg Monarchy from coming under the heel of Germany or, alternatively, from going to pieces.

Masaryk understood this. A British friend of ours understood it too. He was Dr. Seton-Watson, a young Scot who was studying Austrian history. But it was not to be. The Emperor and his advisers thought only of crushing Serbia instead of winning her. Documents were forged at the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Serbia to prove that Serbia was the enemy. In a political which took place in December 1909 Masaryk gave evidence and declared that the documents had been forged. But there was no absolute proof of this.

About a year later he sent for me urgently. He had just heard that the forger of the documents had been arrested in Serbia, had made a full confession, and that he (Masaryk) could have the original forgeries if he would go to fetch them.

Ought he to go? For him, an Austrian university professor (with a family dependent on him) and a member of the Austrian Parliament, to fetch from a foreign country proofs of his own country's wickedness might be almost an act of high treason. Not to go would be to lose a chance of showing who was guilty, and of moving Austrian public feeling so that the Yugoslav problem might be settled without war. He wanted me to advise him.

I soon saw that he felt he must fetch those forgeries. Before we parted he decided to fetch them. He brought them back, laid them before Parliamentary Committees in Austria and Hungary and made it possible to settle the Yugoslav problem, if the Austro-Hungarian

authorities desired it. They did not desire it.

"HEJ SLOVANE"

In the summer of 1912 there was a big festival of Slav gymnastic associations at Prague. On a Sunday morning thirty-five thousand gymnasts from all Slav countries gathered in the Old Square and sang the "Hej Slovane," a stirring air which they all knew, though most of them sang different words to it. The effect was overwhelming, and I said so to Masaryk, who was by my side. "Yes," he answered, "it is stupendous. But I wish our Czechs would sing other words. The Poles sing 'Poland is not yet lost' to the same air, while our people sing 'Thunder and Lightning, Thunder and Lightning. The Russians are with us, and those who withstand them, the French will sweep away.' That is not the right spirit for a national revival."

I took leave of Masaryk in the summer of 1913 and came back to England for good. He had just made a last attempt to promote agreement between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. It failed. So the Great War came at the end of July 1914, as it was bound to come, with an Austro-Hungarian declaration of war against Serbia, and by August 12 Austria-Hungary and Great Britain were also at war.

ESCAPE INTO ITALY.

At Christmas, 1914, Masaryk escaped into Italy, determined never to go home again, unless he could bring freedom to his people. Seton-Watson had met him in Holland a few months earlier, so we knew something of his plans. He came to London in the spring of 1915 and met the leading British statesmen. In July 1915 he went to Geneva and there in the Hall of the Reformation, proclaimed the independence of the Czechoslovaks, and declared war upon Austria, on the fifth centenary of the martyrdom of John Hus, the great Czech reformer, who had been burned at the stake on July 6, 1415. John Hus was a disciple of John Wyclif, the English reformer.

Masaryk himself was born and brought up a Roman Catholic. But deep thought upon religious and philosophical problems led him to accept the teachings of Hus and the other Bohemian reformers. So he became a Protestant, almost a Puritan. Moral earnestness and a strong sense of duty governed all his acts. He had profound faith in Providence. Though he never said that he had a mission, he always behaved as though he knew he had.

IN LONDON UNTIL 1917.

We worked together in London—with Seton-Watson, Sir Frederick Whyte and others—until Masaryk was asked by the Russian Provisional Government in the spring of 1917 to go to Russia and help it.

Before he went I had seen the full strength and greatness of his character. His wife (an American lady) and his eldest daughter had been imprisoned at Prague. Masaryk was told that his daughter would be executed unless he would return to Austria and give himself up. He had to choose between the betrayal of his mission and the hope of saving his child. He was in my study one day when a newspaper announced that she was about to be hanged. He said,

APRIL PERIODICALS

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

The Calcutta Municipal "Gazette" has brought out its annual health number of more than a hundred pages. Like its predecessors it is full of interesting articles, and illustrations on a variety of subjects connected with health. The opening article "Public Health Service of English Local Authorities" is specially contributed by Mr. A. T. Pike, Mayor of Finchley, and it will be found very stimulating. "Physical Culture in U. S. S. R." by P. M. Dawson reveals the amazing progress made by the Soviet in this field and the accompanying pictures are themselves very eloquent. The symposium on Birth Control is very lucidly written and presents both sides of the shield. Lt.-Col. Chatterjee's "A Healthy and Beautiful City" deals with the various factors that go to make a model town. Altogether the health number richly deserves the tribute paid by the Subhas Chandra Bose in his foreword that it has gathered in its pages "a storehouse of most valuable information, thus materially contributing to the awakening of that health consciousness in our people, without which no progress is possible."

Reason

The current number opens with a headlong attack by Mr. R. D. Karve on the Wardha Educational Scheme, which he says "Every sensible adult who is not a member of the Congress party must be thanking his stars that he is not of school-going age." Such an approach hardly needs further comments. In his "Fetish of Language" Dr. R. P. Paranjpe discusses the undue emphasis which is even now laid on the study of dead languages. "Whoso would be a reformer" by Chapman Cohen which is reproduced from the "Freethinker" is a challenging article, which deserves to be perused by all rationalists.

The Oriental Review

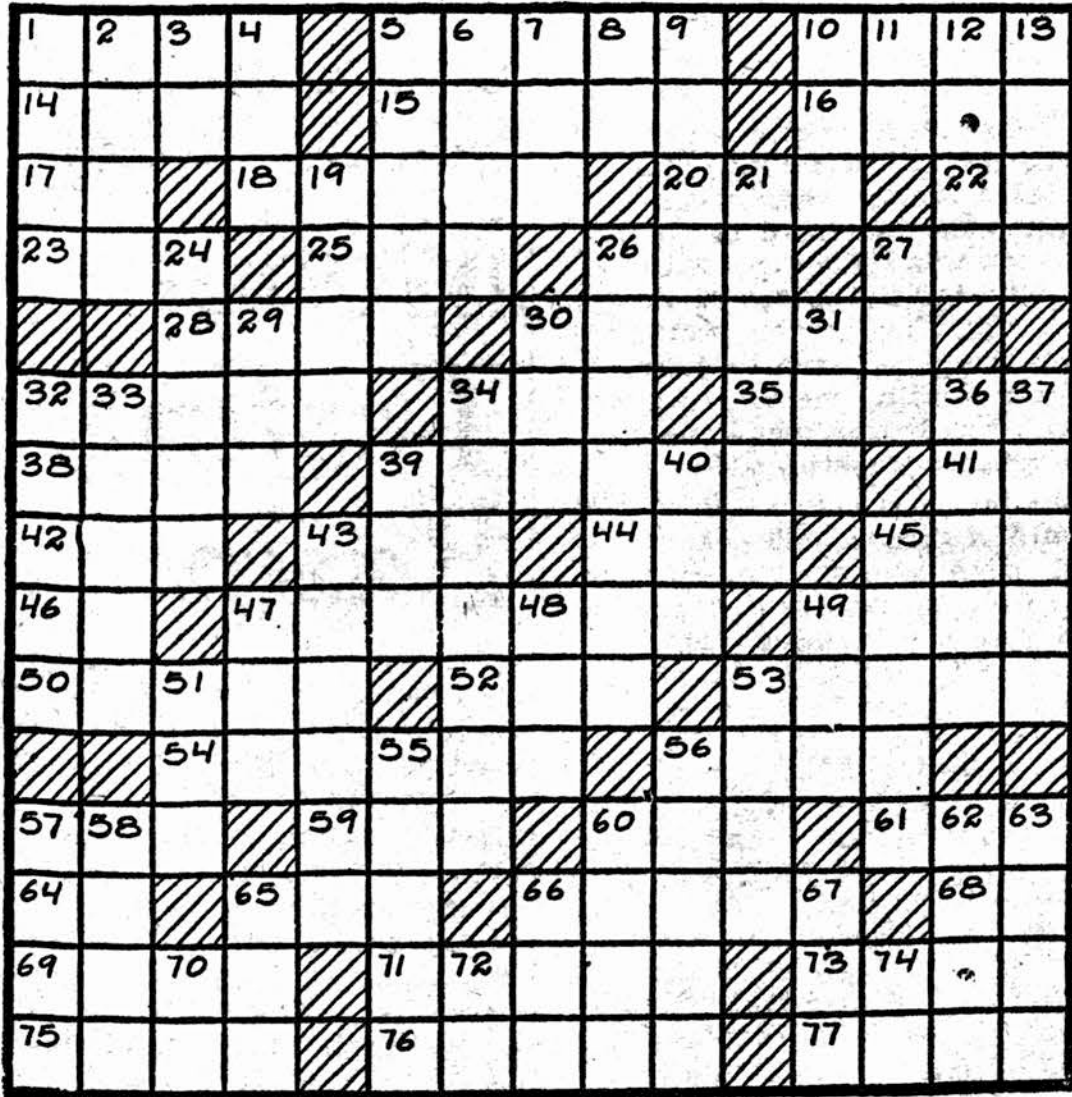
The April number of this journal opens with an article "Dr. Arundale's New Role" in which the unnamed author critically discusses the press appeal issued by Dr. Arundale and indicts him as an apologist of Imperialism. Dr. S. D. Gupta contributes a sketch of "Sarat Chandra, the Petite Bourgeois Novelist," which forms a chapter of his forthcoming book on the famous novelist V. F. Calverton analyses in his "Propaganda on the Screen" some of the factors that tend to hamper the art of cinema and argues that the censor is the worst of them all. The Notes of the month as usual give an insight into the radical thought of the country.

simply: "Before a man does what I am doing, he has to count the whole cost to himself and to others. I have counted the cost and must bear whatever may befall. I feel that my first duty is to the nation." Luckily, American pressure saved his daughter from the gallows.

After he had gone to Russia—where he, a professor, aged 67, made a splendid army of 90,000 men out of the Czechoslovak prisoners of war and prepared to bring it back through Siberia to Europe—we saw no more of him until the end of November 1916. Meanwhile the War had come to an end, Austria-Hungary had exploded from within, and an independent Czechoslovak Republic (with Masaryk as its President-Designate), had been proclaimed at Prague on October 28, 1918.

Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

- 1—City in Maine.
- 5—Who is the only American to have received the Nobel Award in literature?
- 10—Vehicles.
- 14—Wild ox of Celebes.
- 15—Sphere of action.
- 16—Oriental nurse.
- 17—Negative.
- 18—What American general was known as "Mad Anthony"?
- 20—Indian memorial post.
- 22—Symbol for sodium.
- 23—African antelope.
- 25—Stinging insect.
- 26—On behalf of.
- 27—Article of furniture.
- 28—Look askance.
- 30—What is the first name of "Il Duce"?
- 32—Unit of weight for precious stones.
- 34—Vehicle.
- 35—Temperate.
- 38—Eject.
- 39—What is the missing name of the old prints collected by many people: _____ and lives?
- 41—Note of the scale.
- 42—Involuntary twitching.
- 43—Distant.
- 44—Feminine name.
- 45—Evergreen tree.
- 46—Prefix: not.
- 47—Means of illumination.
- 49—Beat the wings in impatience.
- 50—Planter.
- 52—Masculine name.
- 53—Fluid.
- 54—Careless.
- 56—Top of the head.
- 57—What American diplomat negotiated the treaty under which the Panama Canal was started?
- 59—Being.
- 60—Inferior dog.
- 61—Morsel dipped in liquid.
- 64—Month in the Jewish calendar.
- 65—Skill in performance.
- 66—What bay lies between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?
- 68—Make.
- 69—Space.
- 74—Note of the scale.
- 73—Turkish chieftain.
- 75—Melody.
- 76—Drivers.
- 77—Prong of an antler.

VERTICAL

- 1—Resounding blow.
- 2—Soon.
- 3—Towards.
- 4—Hesitate in speaking.
- 5—Stratum.
- 6—Sea eagle.
- 7—Small.
- 8—At home.
- 9—What race joined with the Angles about 450 to form a kingdom in Britain?
- 10—Domestic animal.
- 11—Part of "to be."
- 12—Cause of ruin.
- 13—Fish.
- 19—Aid.
- 21—Ascended.
- 24—What actress starred in "Lulu Belle"? Lenore _____.
- 26—What city in northern Italy contains the former castle of the dukes?
- 27—Cut the hair short.
- 29—Dine.
- 30—Legal profession.
- 31—Jagged cliff.
- 32—What constellation is named after the legendary sea monster that Perseus slew?
- 33—Chemical group.
- 34—Next to the Wright Bros., whose is the greatest name in American aviation pioneering?
- 36—Select company.
- 37—More unusual.
- 39—Tin receptacle.
- 40—Tavern.
- 42—What young screen star had an important role in "Come and Get It"? Frances _____.
- 45—Goddesses of destiny.
- 47—Sheltered side.
- 48—Bitter vetch.
- 49—Stout club.
- 51—Contorted.
- 53—What is the missing part of the name of the great American humorist: Artemus _____?
- 55—Bury.
- 56—Flat-bottomed boats.
- 57—Male red deer.
- 58—What is the missing part of the title of the poem by Leigh Hunt: "Ben Adhem"? _____.
- 60—Heal.
- 62—Who was the supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon?
- 63—Opening in the skin.
- 65—Japanese rice paste.
- 66—Nourished.
- 67—Still.
- 70—Upon.
- 72—Greek letter.
- 71—Put in vigorous action.

Quizzical Calculations

TWO wineglasses of equal size are respectively half and one-third full of wine. They are filled with water and their contents are then mixed. Half of this mixture is finally poured back into one of the wineglasses. What part of this will be wine and what part will be water?

A CERTAIN farmer was the proud possessor of a prize cow, which had a fine calf every year for sixteen years. Each of these calves, when two years old, calved, and their calves in turn followed their example. How many head of cattle were there in the sixteen-year period, assuming that none died or were slaughtered?

A SHEPHERD was once asked how many sheep he had in his flock. He replied that he could not say offhand, but that he knew that if he counted them by twos, by threes, by fours, by fives, or by sixes, there was always one left over, but if he counted them by sevens, there was no remainder. What is the smallest number that will answer these conditions?

A SILVERSMITH sends five pieces of chain, of three links each, to be made into a continuous length by a blacksmith. He agrees to pay a penny for each link cut, and a penny for each link joined. What would the price be if the blacksmith worked to the best interests of the silversmith?

(For solutions see page 50)

How to Play Raglan

RAGLAN is an interesting and unusual one-pack solitaire in that the whole of the pack is dealt out at the beginning of play.

First, take the four aces and place them to "foundations"; then shuffle and cut the pack. Now deal six "stock" cards lengthways, and place them in any convenient position, face upwards, on the table.

Next, deal, face upwards, a horizontal row of nine cards, followed by rows of eight, seven, six, five, four, and lastly three cards, as shown in the diagram.

The cards thus dealt form nine vertical "depots."

The bottom card, for the time being, of each vertical depot is "exposed."

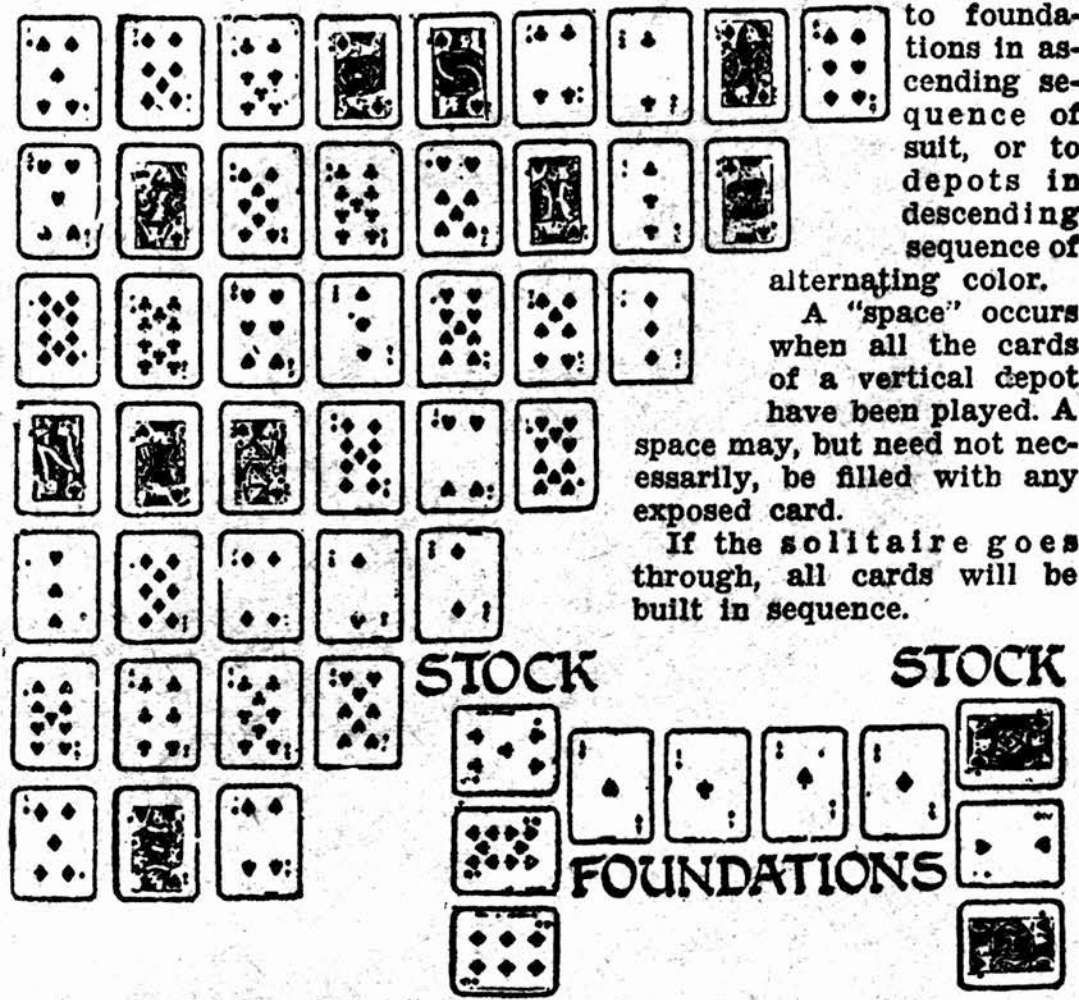
The object of the solitaire is to build in ascending sequence of suit on foundations.

The six stock cards are exposed, and playable, when available, to foundation or depots. Cards must not be played to stock, which consequently disappears when the cards originally dealt to it have been played.

Exposed cards may, if available, be played singly (but not in sequences) to foundations in ascending sequence of suit, or to depots in descending sequence of alternating color.

A "space" occurs when all the cards of a vertical depot have been played. A space may, but need not necessarily, be filled with any exposed card.

If the solitaire goes through, all cards will be built in sequence.



LONG SUIT HAND

MANY a girl on the eve of a card tournament has dreamed of holding a hand like that of the young lady pictured below. Many a man player, too, would like to hold that same hand. But the boys are skeptical, and with good reason. In bygone years the appearance of 13 cards of a suit

would immediately call the six-guns into play. Mathematicians tell us that the chances of drawing a hand like this are nearly 158 billion to one. Thus, if you had 42 hands dealt to you each day of the year, and if you lived to be 10 million years of age, you could reasonably expect such a hand at the end of the 10 millionth year. But still that's no guarantee.

Here, however, is a poser for the average mathematician: Can you assign a digit in the place of the King, Queen and Jack so that the total value of the digits on the cards will equal the quotient when the number formed by the digits KQJ is divided by 9? The ace is to be reckoned as 1.

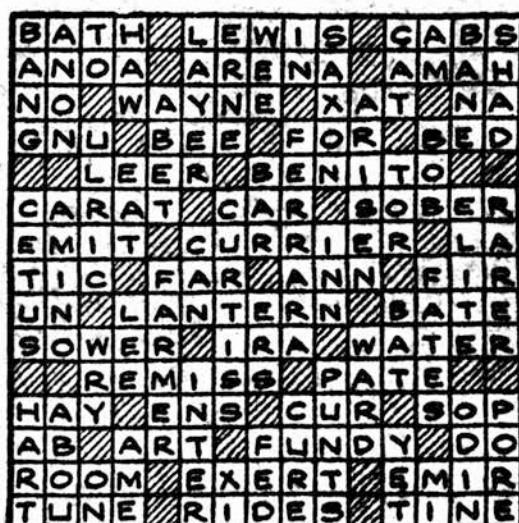


(For solution see page 50)

A NEW FOREST

A huge forest, covering about 300 square miles, has just been found in the heart of the Austrian desert, by Mr. P. S. Hossfeld, senior geologist to the North Australian Survey.

It is mostly of desert oak and is situated in likely gold-bearing country about 70 miles from "The Granites" goldfield, the scene of the latest "rush". Mr. Hossfeld, according to "Austral News" estimates that there are at least two million trees which are valuable for building and mining purposes.

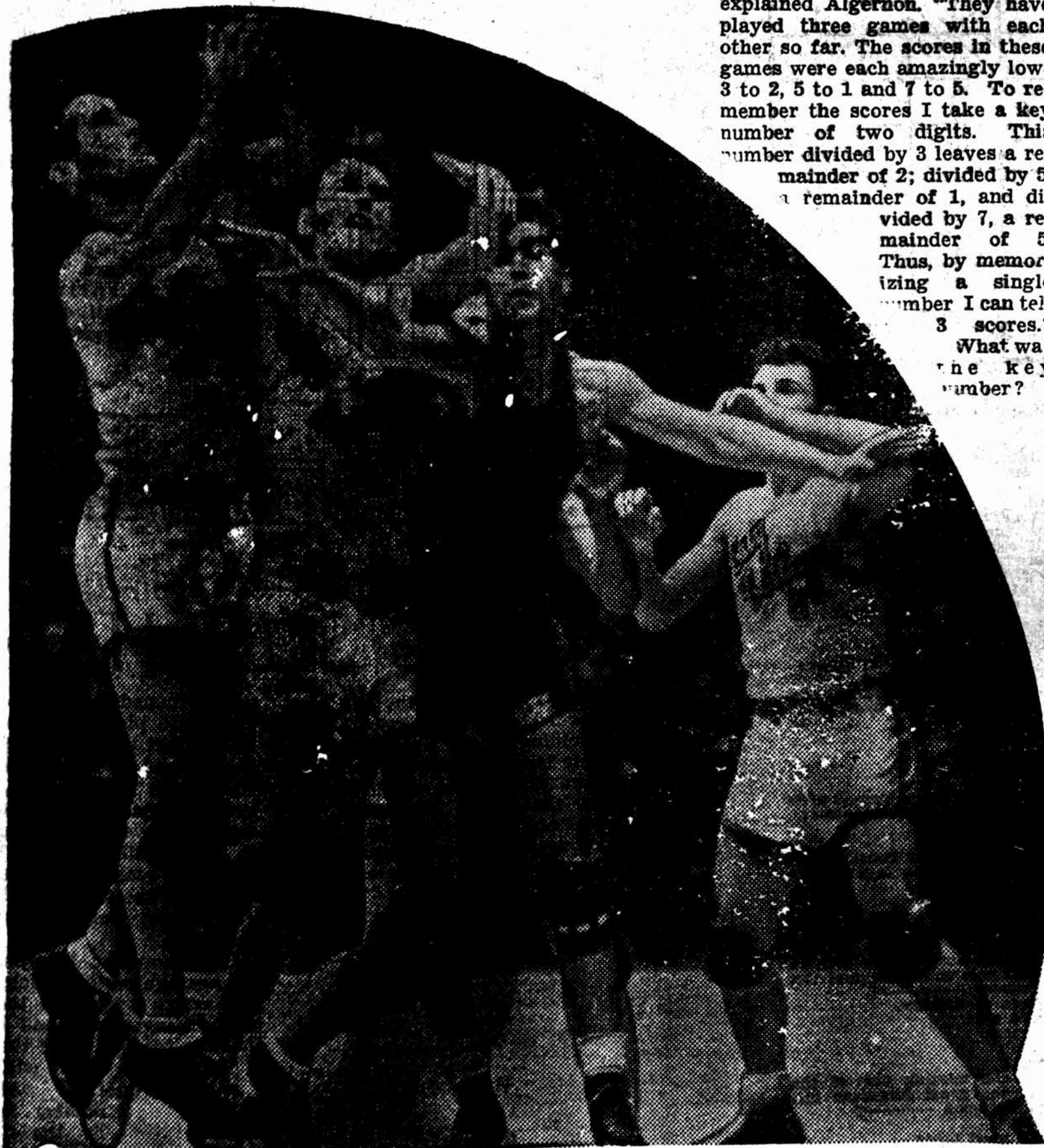


Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Puzzles And Pastimes

ALGERNON made a great hit with his fellow students at a recent basketball game, although merely one of the spectators. His neighbors discovered that Algermon carried a sports almanac concealed in his cranium. When a discussion arose in regard to the standing of the teams in the league, Algermon was right there with a volume of statistics. This bright boy could tell the scores of all the games played in the college league during the last ten years.

SCORE THIS ONE



When the girls began to gush about his amazing memory, Algermon assured them that it was only a matter of mathematics.

"Take the present two teams," explained Algermon. "They have played three games with each other so far. The scores in these games were each amazingly low: 3 to 2, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5. To remember the scores I take a key number of two digits. This number divided by 3 leaves a remainder of 2; divided by 5, a remainder of 1, and divided by 7, a remainder of 5. Thus, by memorizing a single number I can tell 3 scores."

What was the key number?

U. S. A. BUILDING

WORLD'S FINEST

Model-Testing Basin

To design better men-of-war and merchantmen, the U. S. Navy Department is building one of the world's biggest and finest model-testing basins at Carderock, Md. When it is completed, scale models of projected vessels will be towed along tanks resembling huge indoor swimming pools, while delicate recording instruments indicate their drag or resistance to passage through the water.

Cameras mounted overhead will record the behaviour of self-illuminated models during turning trials conducted with all other lights extinguished. A 1,000-foot tank for high-speed trials, and a low-speed tank that can be divided into two separate sections by a water-tight gate, will enable as many as three different models to be tried out simultaneously. From the tests, naval architects will be able to predict the speed, required horse-power, manoeuvrability, and riding qualities of any design proposed for new vessels to be constructed.

Carriages that tow the models at speed of from ten to thirty knots will have a novel form of propulsion. Electric motors of synchronous or self-regulating type, turning in step with the power impulses of their alternating-current supply, will drive oil pumps on the towing carriages. From the pumps, a constant stream of oil under pressure will flow to hydraulic motors, which will propel the towing carriages along their rails. Thus the speed of the model can be regulated with the precision of an electric clock, guaranteeing the accuracy that is essential in this very exacting work.

Even the curvature of the earth has been taken into account. For extreme accuracy, the track for a towing carriage must be absolutely parallel with the level of water in the tank. Since the surface of the water follows the earth's curve, the rails of the track will be especially shaped to do likewise—a refinement of design that means the bowed ends of a quarter-mile-long track will depart from the level of a surveyed straight line by scarcely more than the thickness of a couple of worn dimes! Such extraordinary precautions will offset the possibility of minute errors that might be magnified to sizable proportions in multiplying test findings to the scale of full-size vessels.

To-day, models and testing tanks are used by experts the world over to design ocean greyhounds, racing yachts, and warships, as well as hulls for flying boats and pontoons for seaplanes. Older test basins are becoming outmoded by the need of precision trials for high-speed vessels, and ultra-modern tanks have recently been constructed in England, Germany, France, and Italy. The new installation at Carderock, Md., will place this country in the forefront of naval research at a time when our programme of warship construction includes the first battleships we have built in fourteen years, and our merchant marine is soon to be augmented by ninety-five new vessels including twenty-five high-speed passenger and cargo ships.

CRYPTOGRAM OF ICE RESCUE

TWO boys, while out skating, nearly slid into a hole in the ice. They felt it their duty to put up some sort of warning to other persons who might use the pond, but were at a loss as to what to use for a sign. Suddenly one spied a scarecrow in a neighboring field and borrowed it to plug up the hole in the ice.

The scarecrow proved very effective in attracting attention to the opening. In fact, the first person to see it believed the scarecrow to be some unfortunate soul who had fallen through, and summoned the volunteer fire department.

The thought of a sudden bath in the icy pond so unnerved one

fireman that he set out at top speed for the village. To those who sought to stop him, he answered with a popular proverb. This adage is spelled by the figures in the drawing below, each of which represents a letter. The groups of figures form the seven words that make up the proverb. Can you tell what it is?



(For Solution see page 50).

THE PROBLEM OF THE JEALOUS QUEENS

FOUR queens can present quite a problem to the poker player who is planning to rake in the chips with a full house. The puzzlist, however, can find use for both these hands.

The squares at the bottom of the photograph, right, represent one of those card houses we used to build as children by balancing cards on top of each other. The rooms of this house are as yet vacant. It is up to the puzzlist to place the four queens in them. You can place a queen in a square by drawing the symbol of her suit with a circle around it.

Queens are notably jealous, however, and each of these fair ladies insists on ruling the row of squares in which she happens to find herself, so the puzzlist must see to it that no queen is on a line horizontally, vertically or diagonally with any other queen.

When you have put the royalty in their places, try for a full house. This is done by filling in the remaining squares with clubs, diamonds, hearts and spades, allowing no squares con-

taining the same symbols to border on each other, or even to touch at the corners.

To those who are not initiated into the mysteries of poker, a full house consists of three of one kind plus a pair.



(For Solution see page 50.)

Village Scared By Ghost

Evil Spirit Of Murdered Monk Alarms Villagers

Apparition of a hooded monk in Fletching Parish Church, near Lewes, has alarmed villagers. They say it is an omen of misfortune, writes the "Reynold News" in mail week.

The ghost is said to have been seen by Captain P. M. Miller of the Church Army.

Those to whom he has related his experience say that he was practising his violin in the church when a hooded figure appeared from behind the pulpit, walked across the chancel and disappeared through a doorway.

There is a legend that before the battle of Lewes, a monk arrived at Fletching with a message for Simon de Montfort's troops. Attacked on the way, he ran into the church where de Montfort was paying. There he was killed and it is said he haunts the church.

Although the vicar, the Rev. R. W. Burns Cox, has not seen the monk, he knows of another omen associated with it.

"Hanging on the wall near the chancel," he told me, "are the helmet, sword, gauntlets and spurs of the Earl of Abergavenny."

"It is fact that they fell from the wall at the outbreak of the Crimean and Great Wars. They have been associated with the appearance of the monk."

The villagers are so terrified that the vicar is not giving the arms a chance to fall down.

"To allay the anxiety," he said, "I am going to have them fixed with strong copper wire."

EASTER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"A Jolly week-end at a cost of £20,000,000," writes Sunday Referee in mail week.

This is the amount experts predict will be spent on Britain's Easter holiday.

It is expected to be the most prosperous Easter ever. Reasons:

Between three and five million more men and women will be having holidays with pay than last year, and will, therefore, have more to spend on their Easter holidays.

Wages have increased and there is more money in circulation.

Milestones Of Science

Periphon devices for recording ocean depths and obstructions by sound are being tested on German steamships. During a recent heavy fog off the coast near Flensburg, two freighters equipped with periphon devices approached one another from varying directions without danger of a collision. Consulting the periphon records, officers of the two ships were able to steer clear with as much accuracy as if they had been judging by sight the position and speed of the other ship.

Dr. Friedrich Bergius of Heidelberg University, has invented a process for producing fuel oil from coal. The coal is ground into small pieces and then mixed with heavy oil. The mixture is placed in a steel retort and heated to about 800 degrees F. under a pressure of approximately 3,000 pounds to the square inch. Most of the carbon unites with the hydrogen, giving a complex mixture of gaseous, liquid and solid compounds from which fuel oil is made. Dr. Bergius says Germany will soon be able to supply all her own needs in gasoline and fuel oil.

A new electrical apparatus for removing scales from fish has been perfected in Germany.

Ten thousand sheep were recently transported by plane across the Kara Kum desert, Russia, a distance of 325 miles. The transportation by air was expensive for the sheep owner but it was cheaper for him to send the sheep on a three-hour airplane trip across the desert than it would have been to drive them the 325 miles across a region where food supply and protection constitute major problems.

Vast quantities of waste material which the present enormous output of armaments in England has thrown on the British market, are now being used in the manufacture of building bricks. Spent shale oil and lime, in particular, have been found to make an ex-

CHANGE THE 'CORN KING'



America's Corn King

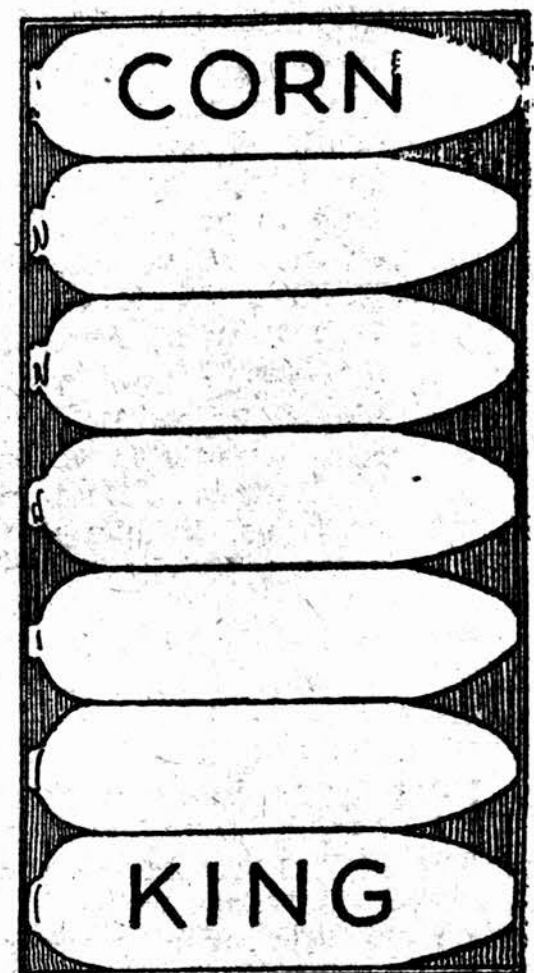
THE gentleman in the picture has just been crowned Corn King, in consideration of the wonderful ears of corn raised on his farm. We wonder, however, if he can master the type of poser known as the letter-change puzzle. In the diagram at the right is such a puzzle made out of two parts of his title.

By changing one of the letters of the word "Corn," you can create a different word. This word, in turn, by changing a single letter can be formed into a third word, and in similar fashion by deleting a letter and substituting another in its place can be formed into a fourth, fifth and sixth word. Finally, by altering

a letter of the sixth word, you can produce the word "King."

Can you transform the word "Corn" into the word "King"? After each letter change, use a standard English word.

Proceed in sequence, in accordance with the directions, until you have changed "Corn" to "King." This type of puzzle may be devised and worked out with your own four-letter words.



(For Solution see page 50.)

SANCTITY OF TREATIES

Italian Grip On Spain

"The importance of the sanctity of treaties to good international relations was stressed by Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Opposition, when he addressed a meeting at South Shields in Mail Week," writes the "Observer" in mail week.

He said that the agreement we

cellent brick when, treated by a new steam process.

A new type of cotton gin which, it is claimed, will quadruple the production of ginner cotton, has been invented by Frank H. Watson, of Jonesboro, Ark. The device employs a belt with hooked teeth revolving at a rate of 3,500 to 4,000 feet a minute to separate the lint from the cotton seeds.

made with Italy regarding non-intervention in Spain had been flagrantly violated.

"Even now, when the Prime Minister, through his agents, talks with Italy Italian troops strengthen their grip on Spain", declared Sir Archibald, "and the strategic position and islands on its coast and also on its trade routes through the Mediterranean".

A certain firm had, the following legend printed on its salary receipt forms:

"Your salary is your personal business, and should not be disclosed to any one."

The new employee, in signing the receipt, added: "I won't mention it to anybody. I'm just as much ashamed of it as you are."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

There is a sister of mine who is old in age but very young in spirit. Whenever one meets her, she goes on smiling and speaking with him. Indeed, she is so charming!

You may have heard of her, I can not say. She takes great interest in children's activities—especially the Harijan Children's activities. You could see her running from one place to another to look after her various institutions.

The other Sunday, she organised a full day excursion of the children of all her schools. Harijan children studying at Dadar, Mahaluxmi and Bandra had collected at her place. They all sat in motor buses, which started with a shout of "Vande Mataram" from the revered sister, echoed by all children.

This sister is none other than Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta. She very kindly invited me also to join the party. And surely, it was a pleasure to be with them. It was after a long time, I had gone to Vihar Lake that Sunday. I enjoyed the trip and the beautiful scenery there immensely.

Once again, while you will be reading this, the Khar Balkanji-Bari to-day will be there at Vihar Lake. And I trust, we are going to enjoy to our hearts' content. You know, the Balkanji-Bari has organised this excursion after a pretty long time!

WONDERFUL ANECDOTES.

I am so sorry, on that day, owing to another pressing appointment, I could not remain with the party for the whole day. They had to go from Vihar Lake to Jogeshwari Caves and then to Fort Madh at Versova. I had to part with them at Andheri.

While coming from Vihar Lake to Andheri, Ratan Behn told me wonderful anecdotes about some of the Harijan children who were with us. In our motor bus, there was a batch of ten children only, and out of those ten, three were already married! In curiosity, I asked her if their wives were staying with them, and if at all they knew or realized the duties of a husband? "No", replied one of the group. "The wives are with their parents. They are just married only!"—"Oh, what was that kind of marriage!"—I gaped!

A few of those children—they were hardly 8 to 10 years old—had already started earning for their livelihood. Ratan Behn enquired of a child what he was earning, and I think he said



CONDUCTED BY
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI
[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

"Four Annas." The sister then turned to me: "This is just to give you an idea."

However, there was a bright side also to be seen. I was informed that almost all the children could read and write Gujarati, and some of them were going to English Schools. It was evident, some culture was creeping into them slowly and steadily.

and management of Miss Frey Dalal. I am sure it must have been a success.

The other was from Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, Vile Parle, whose heart and soul is Sjt. Namle Bai. In his report he informed the Public under what difficulties he was running the institution. Shrimati Hansa Mehta who presided at the function empha-



"Caught" in their "Moods".
(Photo by N. J. Mehta.)

ly. They looked quite neat and nice....

May this silent and sincere work of our elderly sister Ratan Behn bare beautiful fruits which it richly deserves!

BAL MANDIR ANNIVERSARIES

Last week I received invitations from the three Bal Mandirs to attend their anniversaries. I regret I could not attend all the three. One was from the Keshavji Karsondas Bal Mandir, run in the Fort, under the able guidance

sized that these Bal Mandirs only would bring the real culture in our children.

The third invitation was from Bhatya Bal Mandir, Kalbadevi. Seth Mathuradas Vasanjee Khimji was the president, and most of the distinguished persons of Bhatia community were present at the function.

The opening performance was given by small children, with a "Garba" Dance and Nursery Rhymes and other interesting items—Two of the best ones, a 'Radha-Krishna' Dance and a

Kathiawadi Folk song were much applauded.

The Work done by the children during the year—viz., Drawings, Clay-work, Embroidery, etc.—was also shown to the visitors and parents. It was a nice little exhibition.

The success of the programme gives ample proof of the able management of its Directress, Miss Soona Wadia (Montessori Diploma, London), who in co-operation with other teachers and the managing body has been able to make this Bal Mandir one of the praise-worthy institutions.

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 24th to 30th April 1938:—

1. Bro. Narotam Ashar
2. Bro. Gulabchand Jain
3. Sis. Indu Lele

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A-I Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pice stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)

Full Address.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

4. Bro. Vishnu Apte
5. Bro. Sorab Vazifdar
6. Bro. Prasanna Kumar
7. Sis. Banoo Poonawalla
8. Bro. William Correa
9. Bro. W. Krishna Rao
10. Bro. Pravin Pakvasa
11. Sis. Sushila Mankad
12. Sis. Savitri Badami
13. Bro. Bhalechandra Thube
14. Bro. Ahmad Hussain
15. Bro. Norbert Nazareth
16. Bro. Jimmy Mehta
17. Sis. Nalini Karaven

* * *

SURE SUCCESS

If you can hold your head up high

While "old hard hick" is passing by,

And give a smile or merry jest
Then, Brother, you are a success

If you can hold your temper down
And never grumble, kick or frown;

And of depression make the best
Then, Brother, you are a success!

If you can smile at every friend
And know that sometime this will end;

I mean your sorrow and distress
You're on the road to sure success!



Harijan children of Bandra, Mahalakshmi and Dadar went on Sunday for a full day excursion to Vihar Lake, Jogeshwari Caves and Fort Madh, Versova under the guidance of Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the Prize Winners in our last Elephant-finishing Competition:—

1. Sis. Sushila Dave (Ahmedabad).
2. Bro. Behram Sethna (Bombay).
3. Sis. Sindhu Joshi (Dadar).
4. Sis. Ira Vakil (Vile Parle).
5. Sis. Shanti Nadkarni (Karwar).
6. Sis. Khalida Sultana (Hyderabad, Deccan).
7. Sis. Gouri Bolakaney (Dadu, Sind).
8. Sis. Momtaj Begum (Barrackpore, Bengal).
9. Sis. Eva Shaw (Bombay).
10. Sis. S. Nallini (Bombay).
11. Sis. G. Singaram (Dankankota, Salem).
12. Bro. Ramkrishna Bajaj (Wardha).
13. Bro. Bhagwan T.S. (Karachi).
14. Bro. Ramchandra Sharma (New Delhi).
15. Bro. P. S. Subramaniam (Trivandrum).
16. Bro. Moti Thadhani (Delhi).
17. Bro. Samuel Cherry (Dadar).
18. Bro. Gundoo Dange (Sholapur).
19. Bro. Herbert Farias (Bandra).
20. Bro. Nandlal Vaswani (Mirkhaskas, Sind).

To the first two a prize of Rupee one each has been sent, and to all others will be sent the May 1938 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." I may just mention here that there are many prize competitions in this journal, and you can attempt for them as well.

A very interesting and easy prize competition will appear in these pages in the next issue. Please be on the look-out, all of you!

THE TOY MAKER

(By Mamla Bhagnari)

Mad—that is what we always called him—my eighty years old Grandpa, who was on pension, and spent the whole of his day making and repairing toys. That was his only pleasure and in it he wasted both his pension and health. From sunrise to sunset, there he sat in his easy chair with his glasses on and his feeble hands at work on toys. All the time the neighbouring children filled his small room bringing their bruised toys to the old Dad, who, they were certain, would, 'heal' them free of charge.

We were all sick of the terrible hue and cry that the owners of the toys raised. Sometimes I lost my temper and drove away the crowd of kiddies throwing their toys behind them and mother would curse them contemptuously. But back they returned paying absolutely no heed to our rude treatment. In rage I abused Grandpa and told him to devote his time to prayer



This fellow looks rather funny—and why should he not? For he has lost his horse, you see! You can, however, find it easily—simply turn the picture on its left side.

which might fetch him a better reward than these childish games. But little did I realise that he was engaged in a nobler devotion pleasing the hearts of innocent babies, whose tiny hands lifted up to heaven every night for him.

The toy maker passed away, but the streams of children constantly flow pass his small room, where the empty chair still stands, on which lie several injured toys and his instruments.

AN OLD SCHOOL-BELL

(By Ramesh N. Sheth)

My dear boys! I am glad to see you. Ah! my joy knows no bounds.

I am now old. So is my memory. I don't remember my birth place. The only thing I remember, is a sturdy fellow and his hammer. He with the aid of his hammer, had moulded my body—



New-Born Baby

a copper plate, into this shape. His sturdy strokes vibrate in my ears even to-day. He was called a blacksmith—and he was black-hearted to be sure!

One day I was lying asleep in his shop. Somebody disturbed my sleep. To my surprise, I found myself on somebody's turban and was brought here. Since then I have lost my freedom. I am made to work for several hours a day. To announce the march of time is my duty. I have never failed in my duty—whether it be cold winter, hot summer or the monsoon. Whenever I announce the time, a great bustle takes place in this building.

Daily I see a great number of boys and girls shouting and running. I have a keen desire to talk with some of them, but none of them care. At times they peep at me from their class-rooms.

Years have rolled on, and I am still here. The peon visits me very often. Many like him, have come and gone. They only do their duty and never care to speak to me. All my efforts to make them speak to me go in vain. I shout aloud when they come, but they never heed!

Alas! my boys! see.....there comes the peon! The time is up! Hurry up! Enter your class-rooms. Ah! to-day I could talk with you to my heart's content. Do come to me—I will tell you still another story Fare you well!

ELECTRICITY IN TIBET

(By Gopal Powar)

When new and more up-to-date machinery is introduced into an

industry it often causes trouble for a time, as it performs the work of so many men.

The march of progress cannot be stopped, and those who think the remedy is to abolish machinery or retard its improvement are on the wrong track. We must adapt ourselves to new conditions made by science. A nation that ceases to make progress goes backward.

An instance of progress is to be found in Tibet, which up to a few years ago was a closed land. Like other peoples, the rulers of Tibet have found that even they must go forward, and the sacred city of Lhasa is now to be lighted by electric light. The plant for this is on its way across the mountains on the heads of more than 2,000 human porters.

Some years ago a young Tibetan native named Ringang came to England as a student, and was trained in electrical engineering. On his return to Tibet he persuaded the rulers of that country to instal modern electric lighting, and soon Lhasa, like



Little Sophia

other capitals, will be lighted by electricity.

ANIMAL WORLD

(By John Roberts)

There are only two kinds of mammals in the world that lay eggs like birds, and they are both found in Australasia. One is the duckbill, or platypus, which lays its egg and then sits on it to incubate it. The other is the echidna, or spiny ant-eater.

The spiny ant-eater is an extraordinary creature varying in

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration: "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

ADDRESS.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

Fill in and send to:—

DADA—"Gullstan," Khar—BOMBAY.



"Peeping" (Baby Sampat.)

length from a foot to 19in. After laying its egg it picks it up in its beak and places it in a pouch on the under surface of the body. Here the egg is incubated, and when the young animal is ready to come out it breaks the shell by means of a heavy knob at the tip of its muzzle. The baby echidna lives for a time in the pouch, and when it has reached a certain size is removed by the mother.

The dormouse is not precisely either a mouse or a squirrel, but stands between the two. It is not the only mouse which builds its nest above the ground. We have but one dormouse in England, the *Myoxus Avellanarius*. As its name implies, it feeds on hazel nuts. When eating a nut it holds it, as squirrel, in its fore-paws. Dormice are remarkable for their tendency to go to sleep, and are in some parts known as "sleepers." In Southern Europe a "fat dormouse," larger than the English one, is found.

A HUNGRY CAT

(By N. M. Kenikar)

One day a cat was very hungry. She saw a jug full of milk. She ran to it. She put her head into the jug, and drank all the milk. But she could not get her head out! She was caught in the jug. The master of the house saw this and pitied her. He broke the jug and saved her.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pie stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gullstan," Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from your loving Dada

New Medical Bill

ITS PROVISIONS EXAMINED

(CONTRIBUTED).

Dr. Gilder has introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly a bill regarding the practice by Vajds and Hakims or those who give medicines according to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The intention is to make arrangements for fixing a minimum qualification for these practitioners.

Now it is certainly desirable that there should be a penal check on people who insinuate that they are what they are not. If somebody who gives medicine to others pretends or implies by affixing standard medical degrees that he has a right to these degrees, he must not be allowed to do so, howsoever successful he may be as a practitioner, or howsoever he may qualify his degrees by statements in brackets. Just as a registered trade mark is not to be violated by a colourable imitation, similarly a colourable imitation of a recognised degree also should be culpable.

If the objects of the bill had been only to help the public by creating a qualified class of indigenous practitioners and to penalise those who defraud people by imitating those degrees, no reasonable man would object to this bill.

Difficulties

But the scope of the bill is very wide and if the bill is passed as it is, it will certainly harm the interests of the public. To people in Bombay or to doctors like our Minister in charge this may not, perhaps, be apparent. Let us see the difficulties. The Bill provides that with the exception of those that may be practising at present, unqualified people giving medicines to others are to be liable to prosecution. Of course, qualified persons can practice anytime.

Now the first consideration of a man who is anxious to secure the help of doctor is the prompt availability of a doctor when he needs him. Even as matters stand, when there are available all sorts of doctors, vajds, hakims, homoeopaths, naturopaths, herbalists, nurses, etc., and even laymen giving medicines to their patients or friends, people in villages have sometimes to go far and wide even for an old medicine man, let alone a qualified doctor. If it is laid down that nobody but a qualified degree-holder can give medicine, we must be able to see how many times more difficult it is going to be to find a qualified man.

Factor of Cost

The second consideration of the ordinary man is the cost of the

doctor. Leaving aside the high fees of the specialists, an ordinary doctor charges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 as his visit fee, while the sub-assistant surgeon class charges Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. One of the many reasons why people go to vajds and hakims or such others is that they cannot afford to pay those fees and also pay for the costly treatment prescribed by these men of the larger fee. It may be said that some vajds and hakims also charge very high fees and that their treatment are costly; but these are exceptions. Generally vajds and hakims are both more readily available and cheaper. The moment this class becomes a qualified and limited class, with nobody except them to give medicine, the effect on the ordinary man will be obvious.

At present, where no qualified help is available anybody who knows even a few formulas of medicines, handed down for ages in families, or who knows such simple things as the use of ordinary medicines, like castor oil, quinine, magnesium sulphate, ginger, onion, campher (in the case of cholera), can render help to his neighbour or friends at their request. If the bill is passed, people will have to wait for a qualified man and unless he reaches and cures them, they will have to suffer or die with or without the qualified one's help, without the chance of getting the prompt help of somebody else, who may be of use in an emergency.

In India, we want more men who can be medically useful. Government keeps quinine available to laymen, I am told, that they keep medicine-boxes with some of their non-medical officers in the mofussil for their benefit or for the benefit of the employees under them. There was a scheme talked of some years ago, of giving some short course of medical instruction to school teachers and similar intelligent men in the mofussil, so that they can help people in their neighbourhoods. Instead of this, according to the present intentions of the bill, everybody who gives you a little ginger has to learn surgery and midwifery first, of course with many other subjects, to qualify for doing it! Even people who are doing it now without qualifications will have first to pay Rs. 15 to Government after convincing the latter that they have been doing it for the last 10 years or more, and then only they can give you the ginger or advise you to put poultice on your boil! It may be argued that the bill pro-

vides for the registration of all sorts of practitioners including unqualified practitioners of to-day by keeping a list of them. But this expedient is only for those who are practicing to-day, or rather on the 10th of March 1938. In future there will be no chance for an unacademic man to be of use to anybody.

Even as it is, higher education has become costly, and medical education costlier. The knowledge of ordinary Vajds and Hakims which generally did not bother much about practical surgery and midwifery, has not been a costly one. Some years ago there was an Ayurvedic College in Bombay, which taught these subjects also, amongst others to the Vajdyas; and still the cost was moderate. I expect that the education now proposed is not going to be cheap; and with what benefit?

If we observe the qualified doctors in Bombay, how many of them practice surgery or midwifery? Excepting very few, almost all refer cases of even minor surgery to a surgeon. What is, then, the use of their knowledge of these subjects? As far as I hear, would be doctors are rarely given free opportunities for surgery in their college days in local colleges; Midwifery cases are attended to in a hap hazard fashion; and responsible cases are generally dealt with by their bosses. The effect is that their knowledge of these branches is almost a waste of their time in college as far as their practice is concerned. Similar will be the case of the Vajds and Hakims for whom the knowledge is made compulsory, unless they, of their own accord, intend to practise surgery and midwifery also. Why, then, force these subjects on every vail and hakim? By all means, let them, who want to learn them, have all facilities and indicate by their longer degree that they are qualified in them, that they are vajds of medicine and surgery, and not mere vajds of medicine.

WHAT ABOUT HOMOEOPATHS NATURAPATHS.

And what about the many other ways of curing diseases, such as dietetic methods, naturapathy, Biopathy, Homoeopathy, Osteopathy, Physical Culture, Yogic methods and so on? Are these not to be practised in future? And what about those who practise them? Some of these do not use any drugs; or if they use them they are either ordinary or harmless drugs or drugs that have been so attenuated that they are no longer drugs in the ordinary sense. And in many cases these ways are often more successful and less costly than the orthodox allopathy. Out of the above mentioned pathies Homoeopathy is being taught in its schools, is running dispensaries, hospitals and had it obtained help from recognised quarters it would have done still more. Some days ago a controversy was going on in the local press about Homoeopathy. Somebody asserted that Homoeopathy was all nonsense, giving all sorts of foolish challenges. Somebody else attributed all sorts of wonderful powers to homoeopathy. No sane man can say that homoeopathy cures the incurable; but nobody but a dogmatic ignoramus in these days assert that homoeopathy is nonsense.

It used to be fashionable upto this time to say contemptuously, that Ayurvedic or Unani medicines was a quackery. Many people must have read in the papers some time ago that a highly placed medical officer (I think this was in the U. P.) was suffering from dysentery and with all medical efforts he did not improve; another high officer under him cured him with the help of a vail, but as soon as the bigger officer came to know whose help had been taken, he took disciplinary action against his subordinate. Can snobbery go further? And now we are giving our Indian medicine an official recognition! I do not know whether it is due to public pressure or due to the conviction of our Minister!

Similarly in spite of poohpooh-

ing homoeopathy is steadily making a headway. An eminent doctor like Sir John Weir, who has been official physician to English Royalty has been advocating the claims of homoeopathy, from the official British Medical platform. In Germany, Homoeopathy has been officially recognised. In Russia, which country's name was bandied about in our Assembly the other day, it has been found that the best and cheapest way to make medical help available even to distant corners is homoeopathy, that a workable knowledge of this system can be imparted to school teachers in a very short time. In India, everybody knows the homoeopathic Mission hospital of Mangalore. The famous Dr. Muller of the place was decorated by Government. In Bombay, we have a homoeopathic post-graduate Association, where duly qualified M. D.'s and M. B. B. S.'s, etc., are applying themselves to Homoeopathy. I do not desire to give the names of these people here, as our official medicos will flare up and say that these doctors are being advertised.

If then, suitable arrangements are being made for recognising the teaching institutions of vajds and hakims, why not recognise homoeopathic institutions as well, if they satisfy the necessary requirements?

And, yet, even when there are recognised doctors, vajds, hakims or homoeopaths or other practitioners, it is in the interest of the public, to leave the public free to choose any person, qualified or unqualified, to cure them. Allopathy has had many of its convictions upset, throughout its history, though it was always maintained by its sponsors that their convictions alone were the Truth. We need not, therefore, force our convictions on anybody. In England many unrecognised persons practise medicine. For instance Mr. Ellis Barker, the Editor of 'Heal Thyself.' There are Homoeopaths, Naturopaths, Osteopaths and Herbalists, practising there without recognition, though there are recognised doctors also practising some of these pathies, the principles of which are being gradually accepted by the medical profession. In India, we have seen cases given up by doctors as hopeless, cured by other men; and still, in this Presidency, where medical help should be made available to a large number of persons, we are actually reducing the probabilities of a needy person getting help! Let us not judge the vast mofussil, by the standards of big cities.

It will certainly be in the interest of everybody to make a distinction between a duly qualified person (to whatever pathy he belongs) and a person not so qualified. Let all those who obtain the minimum qualifications in their own institutions which give the training laid down, be recognised as such, by appropriate degrees or diplomas; and let anybody who pretends to be such a qualified person, while he is not so, be penalised; but to punish people and systems in practice, though they never pretend to be official or officially recognised, is going to be a retrograde step and a great and unnecessary hardship to these men and to the public. It is going to be harder still for that section of the public which we are aiming to reach with our medical help. We should help the poor man and not create and help the medical Trade Unionist.

ASCERTAIN PUBLIC OPINION

Unfortunately, the bill that is coming before the Assembly is a Government bill. The Government is a Congress Government; and the danger is that the Congress members who are in the majority will have to break the bill. Let them pause and think before they pass it into Law. Let them ponder over the views of Mahatma Gandhi regarding qualified medicine. Let them obtain the views of the public. Let them get the necessary evidence from all sides and ponder before they pass the final shape of the bill into Law.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

WINEGLASSES: The glass will contain five-twelfths wine and seven-twelfths water. Farmer's calves: At the end of sixteen years there would be 2,584 head. Shepherd's sheep: The number of the flock was 301. Blacksmith's chain: The blacksmith need cut apart only one set of three links and use the single links between the other four sets. Estates: With a total of seven shares, the son is given four-sevenths, the widow two-sevenths, and the daughter one-seventh. When twins were born the estate was properly divided thus: Taking the daughter's share as 1, the widow's share would be 2, and the son's share would be 4, totaling 7 shares in all.

Long-Suit Hand: The KQJ are represented by the digits 6, 5, 7, respectively.

Analysis: The digits from 1 to 10 add up to 55. The number formed by the digits KQJ is equal to J plus 10 times Q, plus 100 times K. This gives us the equation:

$$K + Q + J + 55 = J + 10Q + 100K$$

$$\text{So, } 9K + 9Q + 8J + 495 = J + 10Q + 100K$$

$$\text{And, } 495 = Q + 91K - 8J$$

$$\text{Thus, } Q = 495 + 8J - 91K.$$

From this point it is quite easy to estimate the values of the letters, since we know that they are single digits. The highest value that J could have is 9, in which case, 495 plus 8J would be 687. If K were 7 or higher, 91K would be 637 or more, and Q would have a negative value. Therefore K is less than 7. A value of 6 or less for K would give 455 or less for 91K, 455 subtracted from 495 would give a figure of two digits

and we have not added 8J which would give a still larger remainder as would using values below 5 for K. Clearly then, K can only be 6.

$$\text{Then, } Q = 495 + 8J - 546, \text{ or, } 495 + 8J - 546.$$

So, $51 + Q = 8J$. In other words, $51 + Q$ is a multiple of 8. 56 is the only multiple of 8 which will leave a single digit remainder when 51 is subtracted from it. Hence, Q must be 5, that is $56 - 51$ and J must be 7, as 8 times 7 is 56.

Corn King: The words in the transfer are: Corn, cord, ford, fond, and, kind, king.

Basketball Scores: The key number was 26.

Cryptogram: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

Four Queens: One disposition follows: Top row: Spade, Queen of Diamonds, Spade, Diamond. Second row: Club, Heart, Club, Queen of Hearts. Third row: Queen of Spades, Diamond, Spade, Diamond. Fourth row: Club, Heart, Queen of Clubs, Heart.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 55)

night for my friends, I went back to my house. Dinner did not restore my poise. When it was over I went into my study and looked through my Chinese collection. This contact with old works of art seemed to free me from my 'malaise'. I began to see things more clearly. If I had said nothing there would have been no public statement of opinion about a matter which the whole country had been debating for over a month. My silence would have been taken to mean official condonation, and the Government in Burma and, for that matter, the whole English nation would have been saddled for ever with having condoned what they should not have condoned. More still—they would have been represented as condoning what in their own practice they did not condone. The commotion was all nonsense. The English were very good to their servants as a rule. When one of their number fell short of the usual standard the community should be strong enough publicly to disapprove. This standing shoulder to shoulder was futile and undignified. It ran counter to what was best in our character. We occupied a great position in the East. It was impossible for us to be too fair, impossible to be too grand. It was not to our credit that there had been any fear, in the Burmese mind, that the trial would not be a fair one. It should have been assumed that in the natural course of things the District Magistrate would so conduct himself in his handling of the case that what he did and said would represent the true English tradition. There had been no such assumption. I remembered the monks and the

forbidding women. By God, I thought, I was right! What an appalling solecism it would have been had I failed to speak the English idiom. It was the English who were on trial, not Hughes at all. Millions were watching to see how we should behave in a situation which called for a little more than the usual detachment. I felt a profound gratitude that something had guided me to do what I now clearly saw to have been, beyond question, right.

On the Monday I was at work again as usual at court. I decided to bother no more about the late case. Feeling would subside, people would come to their right mind. The merchants, who had done their best to raise a doubt about their own essential good nature, would see daylight. If they were given time.

In this I was not mistaken. Ten days after the judgment there appeared in the "Rangoon Daily News", a nationalist paper, a leading article which was a moderately worded plea for some compensation to Ma Kywe, the widow. Surprise was expressed that compensation had not already been paid. If Messrs. Hughes and Mitchell had no money. It was suggested that "the great company which through two of its employers has become associated with the tragedy should in deference alone to public sentiment in the case of Ma Kywe deal generously with so pitiable a claimant upon its bounty."

Whether influenced or not by this plea, the management of Steel Brothers did the generous thing and gave Ma Kywe the substantial sum of seventy-five pounds. Shortly afterwards they transferred Mr. Hughes to one of their branches in India.

(To Be Continued.)

GAS-PROOF FLAT NEEDS AIR-LOCK

It was preparation and explanation rather than performance when the A. R. P.-trained surveyor and his workman came to arrange to fit an air-lock in my flat as part of the scheme for making it gas-proof (writes a "News Chronicle" reporter).

The theory of an air-lock is this: If an air-raid catches my wife or me—the two people for whom the shelter is designed—as we are hearing home there must be a sort of "no-man's land" in which we can remove our gas-contaminated clothes.

How much clothing is removed depends on how long we have been exposed to gas.

Normally all that would be infected are:

For a man: Hat, overcoat, shoes, socks, jacket, gloves and (possibly) trousers.

For a woman: Hat, overcoat, scarf, gloves, shoes, stockings.

One thing absolutely necessary to keep in the shelter, therefore, is a warm dressing-gown and slippers.

THE SOFFIT.

The air-lock is made between the door through which you enter the shelter and the shelter itself.

A thick felt curtain forms the "wall" opposite the entrance, and the air-lock comes just inside the front door, as my shelter is in the corridor-cum-hall of my flat. The A. R. P. experts advised this because I have only three rooms beside bathroom and kitchen, and all are in use and fitted with huge windows.

My corridor is 11ft. high, and to obviate a permanent structure in the ceiling they are to put up what they call a "soffit" or false ceiling just where the architrave comes above the door.

The chosen site of the air-lock is fortunate, for it extends just the 4ft. into the corridor, which is flanked

19 YEARS AFTER

L. G. Revisits Versailles

PARIS, (By Mail).

Mr. Lloyd George had a 45-minute talk with M. Leon Blum, French Premier, in Paris.

He brought two big English maps of Europe with him which he carried to M. Blum's office.

Before the visit, Mr. Lloyd George had been out to Versailles, for the first time since 1919, and he stood thinking in the Hall of Mirrors, where he and Woodrow Wilson (U. S. A. President) and M. Georges Clemenceau (French Premier) put their signatures to the Peace Treaty nineteen years ago.

French officials stood silently, aware that the moment was dramatic.

Mr. Lloyd George and Dame Margaret Lloyd George arrived at Cap d'Antibes, on the French Riviera, by the Blue Train.

led on one side by the front door. The person undressing in the air-lock can thus fling his, or her, clothes outside the flat. Obviously contaminated clothes cannot be worn again without chemical treatment.

SIZE OF AIR-LOCK.

The air-lock itself is 4ft. long by 3ft. wide, the width of the whole corridor. It is 7ft. 4in. high, the height of the top of the front door and bedroom door architrave from the floor.

A sheet of plywood laid on supports forms the soffit. They were measuring on Saturday and have not yet accurately estimated either for the cost or amount of material.

From the edge of the soffit away from the front door will hang a curtain of felt similar to that over all the other doors. That will be battened into place and will have to be undone by the person inside the shelter to allow the person in the air-lock to enter.

Entry must be carried out as quickly as possible, and only the minimum opening must be made in the curtain to keep out every possible particle of gas.

NAZIS FALL FOUL OF JOURNALIST

Allowed To Take Only £2: Half-Hour Search Of Luggage

PRAGUE. (By Air Mail).

My departure from Austria today, en route for London, following my expulsion by the Nazis, was made in circumstances illustrative of the change that has come over Austria.

When my ticket was bought for me the purchaser was told: "It is no good buying a ticket to go abroad unless the person travelling has a police permit to leave the country."

At the Vienna station the customs authorities refused at first to let me travel unless I produced certificates showing that my income-tax and other State dues had been paid.

They refused to believe that I had been expelled and had to be across the frontier by noon, and said it was impossible for them to let me travel in the absence of the written order of expulsion, which the police had declined to give me.

It was only after having telephoned to the Gestapo—German Secret Police—that they would consent to inspect my registered luggage. When they started, however, they did this thoroughly.

SEARCH FOR MONEY.

I was allowed, like everyone else without special permits from the Reichsbank to take out only £1 5s. in English money and about 18s. in Austrian small coins, which are not accepted abroad. This compared with the £20 in English and £8 in Austrian money which independent Austria's strong financial position enabled her to sanction.

In the search for concealed currency the Customs officials ransacked everything. Suits were all taken out and every pocket carefully turned out and patted, shoes taken up and shaken, the turn-ups of every pair of trousers closely scrutinised, socks and shirts examined inside and out, and sponge bag and soap box searched.

Even the aluminium case containing my fly-fishing rods had to be opened, the rods taken out and the empty case turned upside down and shaken.

The examination of my one trunk and two suitcases began half an hour before the train left, but so minute was it that a woman who arrived a quarter of an hour later with one suitcase only for examination was told that my examination would take so long that it was unlikely she could leave by the same train.

DETECTIVES ON TRAIN

On the platform was my own personal detective, waiting to see I really boarded this train.

He was apparently much enjoying the fine send-off which my colleagues of the Anglo-American Press accorded me.

On board the almost empty train there seemed to be nearly as many detectives as passengers, judging by the number of apparent travellers who unobtrusively dropped off

CONVENT

(By Langston Hughes)

Tell me is there peace
Behind these high stone walls?
Tell me is there peace
Where no worldly duty calls?
Or does some strange insistence
beckon
With a challenge that appeals?
—"Opportunity".

on the platform just as the train was starting.

Yet were the frontier opened it would tax the capacities of the railway system of the whole Reich to deal with the flood of fugitives, monarchists, clericals, Jews, and supporters of suppressed Austria.

My last picture of Vienna was that of the Socialist built model dwellings in the outer suburbs, menacingly dominated by the angry scarlet of hundreds of swastika banners. Beneath them storm troopers were busily nailing up "plebiscite" slogans.

The above message is from Mr. G. E. R. Gedy, former Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post."



My dentist advised me to "STOP USING 1/2 WAY TOOTHPASTE"

Merely cleaning your teeth is not enough. Dentists everywhere advise that gums, too, must be cared for if teeth are to be permanently sound and brilliant.

FORHAN'S toothpaste is specially compounded by an eminent dental specialist to do BOTH jobs... clean teeth and save gums. Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums, strikes 4 people out of 5 over 40. Better start now to get the benefit of Forhan's double protection. Buy a tube today!



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G. O. M. Of Andhra Desa

(Continued From Page 5)

note the progress he was making. He was a reserved sort of boy at school. But at the same time he was very keen in his studies. He got through his matriculation from the Hindu High School (now college) Masulipatam and later continued his studies through his own efforts, often assisted by friends, since his father was dead by this time.

Now in his twentieth year, he arrived in Madras and joined the Christian College. He took up residence in Thambu Chetty Street along with some other students, including Konda Venkatappiah.

At this time this group of Andhra students amongst whom Nageswar Rao was foremost was frequently visited by a remarkable man named Rentala Venkatasubba Rao. He took a particular liking for the youth from Elakur and arranged a marriage for him, because he had a niece to be married. The student somehow finally accepted the proposal and the wedding came on in Madras.

After his marriage, Nageswar Rao often visited Venkata Subba Rao and saw him making money in business. The young man admired the lawyer-trader and his ways of life. In the succeeding months, Nageswar Rao failed to take his Bachelor's degree, because he did not secure enough marks in history. Now the thoughts of the young man became deep. He wanted to plan out a career for himself, independent of the influence of any one else around him. Government service did not attract him. Even staying in Madras appeared to him as waste of time. So one day, he quietly left for Calcutta, where he heard possibilities for success were more than they were in Madras. There he became a friend of a certain Dr. Bauman, an Indian drug-gist. They were together for a time, Nageswar Rao, earning little for himself. After staying there for two years again, the restless spirit of the true adventurer forced him to leave home in pursuit of success in life. It was to Bombay that he went. Here he found accommodation in an export and import firm carried on by a wealthy Maharashtra trader. With him, he worked for two years at the end of which, his friend finding no adequate money to enlarge the scope of the business left it for good. Now Nageswar Rao wanted to chalk out an original line for himself and make money. At this time he remembered Venkata Subba Rao. Was he not making thousands by his medicine? Well, why not then make a new kind of medicine using his own brain power, Nageswar Rao contemplated. The decision now was

quick. He wanted to do that. So he purchased ancient medicine books and began to prepare drugs and sell them. He established a concern of his own styling it as "William & Co." For ordinary physical ills, this company sent out cures. Thus was born Amrutnanjan which is the one pain balm most used by Indians to-day as a sure cure for all bodily aches. This happened in 1894.

Amrutnanjan began to build up his fortunes and it earned thousands of rupees for him.

For the next fourteen years, Nageswar Rao concentrated all his attention to build up his Amrutnanjan business. Every year gave him greater prosperity. Now in 1908 he thought that his future was secure. So he turned up to consider the question as to how best he could serve his people. He had all along been dreaming to do something for the people from whose midst he came, and now that he had money, he felt himself free to do what he could do. The publication of a newspaper through which he could preach to the Andhras the gospel of emancipation appeared to him as the proper thing to do. And without a second thought, he embarked on the project. The "Andhra Patrika Weekly" was therefore born in Bombay in a modest building in Chikalwadi. That was about thirty years ago. He entered into a contract with the Tatwavivechaka Press, only to compose and strike the newspaper matter. He purchased Telugu types and supplied compositors to print this publication. Nageswar Rao himself edited the journal. The Andhra people were surprised. They looked up to the man who from Bombay sent out a weekly Telugu paper and preached social reform ideals, through its pages. Its circulation was indeed fair and the owner incurred loss every year. He did not anticipate any profits from this publication. The paper however went on every year showing a steady improvement in get-up and appearance.

Moderate In Views

In those days Nageswar Rao was a Moderate in his political views. He admired Gokhale and Phiroze Shah Mehta, Wacha and Ranade. He was no extremist or revolutionary in views. In spite of all that, the Bombay Government wondered as to why a Telugu newspaper should be run from Bombay! Growing suspicious, they appointed a translator to render English translations of all that appeared in the "Patrika". As time went on, the suspicions proved groundless. So in course of time, the work of the Andhra Patrika received appreciation in Government circles. The reward of a Rao Bahadur

title was then well within his reach and rumour had it that he would be given, but Nageswar Rao the embodiment of duty and independence, never cared to accept such a distinction.

When the war commenced in Europe, Nageswar Rao became a frequent visitor to Madras. He had much to do as the Editor of "Andhra Patrika" in those days. Now that he had built up a sound business for his Amrutnanjan in Bombay, he thought that he would do well if he opened a Madras Office as well. More than that, he felt that if his journal were to be run from Madras, it would serve the Andhras better. For these reasons, he established a branch office for his business in Madras, and purchased a press to print the journal. Now that he had become a wealthy man, at one stroke, he decided to make the "Patrika" a daily. Nageswar Rao continued to write his masterly Editorials on questions of public importance. As a thinker with original ideas of his own, his editorials contained the philosophy of life, which he professed.

English Supplement

Though Nageswar Rao wrote his editorials in Telugu because it was a Telugu daily, he also realized that the paper's influence would be better, if it were in English. But then he was for encouraging Telugu journalism and so, there was no question of starting a separate English journal. And to combine his idealism and enhance the influence of the journal, he published an English supplement to go with the "Patrika". In later years, when he found that the rulers of the land paid enough attention to the writings which appeared in Vernacular newspapers, the English supplement was stopped.

While he was devoting his attention to these activities, the politics of the land was getting livelier and livelier. When Gandhiji stepped on to the Indian political stage with a programme of serious type, Nageswar Rao, who had been all these years somewhat indifferent to politics unhesitatingly joined hands with the Mahatma. Since then he has been an ardent Congressman always abiding by the programme and policies of that great Indian political institution.

Assembly Career

In 1934, the Congress Parliamentary Board decided to run candidates for the Legislative Assembly and Nageswar Rao was nominated as a candidate. He defeated his rival and by securing 31,000 votes in all. This figure is the highest recorded for a candidate in any election in any part of India.

Nageswar Rao is fond of the

Telugu stage and amuses himself by witnessing dramas. He goes to theatres to see the cultural side of stage acting and he would occasionally talk with the actors, sometimes giving suggestions. With an ardent desire to improve the standard of the Telugu stage, he liberally supported the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat, a body of amateur actors. To-day whenever they give performances in South India, they are very popular among the people.

Nageswar Rao likes to be ahead of his time in everything. For instance, some years ago he imagined that the rulers of the country would grant the much cherished desire of the Andhras by giving them a separate province and make Bezwada the Capital. With that idea, he invested a few lakhs of rupees to build a palatial home and a pompous theatre there, so that he could serve the capital in some ways with his initiative. However that town never achieved that importance, which the Andhras hoped, it would achieve.

Mahatma's Advice

Some years ago Nageswar Rao felt that his Amrutnanjan business was a capitalistic enterprise in which all the profits went to one individual, himself! "My conscience revolted," he told me. "Some others also felt the same way," he added. But then what was the remedy? His friend Mahatma Gandhi heard about this. He offered words of consolation.

"Well, I find your charities all over Andhradesa. That is enough to justify your sin of being a capitalist," said the saintly leader to the Andhra philanthropist.

"Still, if you feel the guilt of being a capitalist, spin yarn with your charka every day as a measure of penance" the solution was formulated.

Nageswar Rao did that.

In later years Nageswar Rao made the Amrutnanjana factory into a joint stock company.

Entry Into Politics

Nageswar Rao's entry into politics interested me. How did this good soul come into the stormy field of public life? I wanted to know. Well, he would tell me.

"I had no aptitude for politics," he said, as I myself had imagined.

"Still, somehow I have come into it. Fourteen years of business and study in Bombay, however got me into it," he continued.

"But to be sure, I think it was journalism which first made me take interest in politics during the Bengal Partition days".

And once he became a politician, he played his role in the game admirably and to the approbation of all his countrymen.

Future Of Vernacular Press

As a journalist, Nageswar Rao flooded the "Patrika" and the "Bharati" with his illuminative articles. He is essentially interested in newspapers and periodicals printed in Indian languages, in spite of his University education in English. The founder of the "Andhra Patrika" is very optimistic about the future of vernacular journalism in this country.

"Vernacular journalism will make a headway in the years to come," he told me with a keen insight into the Indian literary world.

"I look forward to that day when newspapers published in Indian languages will become popular in our villages," he said with great optimism.

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Don't Miss Your Copy

THE MOSQUES OF CAIRO

(Continued From Page 4)

Crusader dynasty of Lusignan, who was brought a prisoner to the Mameluke Court. After several months' captivity, he succeeded in being ransomed by a Venetian merchant, but Cyprus continued to pay an annual tribute to the Sultans of Egypt.

This was still in force when Qait-bay, perhaps the greatest of the Mameluke Sultans, came to the throne in 1468 and when the Venetian Republic succeeded through clever intrigues in taking possession of the island, the doge to agree to the continuation of the tribute. A very interesting official correspondence still exists which throws much light upon the relations between East and West at that time. Qait-bay's name has become identified with the epoch when the greatest number of charming edifices were built not only in Egypt, but in the whole of the Mameluke Empire, which now extended as far as the Euphrates, monuments easily recognizable by their peculiarly homogeneous style.

Replica Of Mosque

The last great Mameluke building in Cairo, the mosque of Sultan El Ghury (1503), is also built

in Qait-bay style, carried out in beautiful proportions. El Ghury, an aged warrior, was trampled to death by the fleeing horses of his own army, defeated at Marg Dabek in 1516 by the invading Turks, and he therefore could not be buried in the mausoleum, a replica of his mosque, that he had built opposite to it, the two graceful portals facing each other in perfect symmetry.

The Turks, on taking possession of the Citadel, which gave them command of the city, immediately proceeded to build themselves a mosque whether for their sincere religious needs or in order to impress the conquered Muslim population it would be difficult to say. They chose as a site the tomb of a revered saint, Sidi Sariya buried in the rock of the Citadel centuries before the fortress was built, and about whom nothing is known. This was under the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent, when the most beautiful mosques in Constantinople were built by the great architect Sinan, and the little mosque on the Citadel is a masterpiece of the Ottoman style a few local details being

GOLD CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Successful Cases

Two cases of galloping consumption have recently been cured at a London County Council hospital, said Mrs. Barbara Ayrton Gould, a member of the council at Wandsworth.

"We have done what has never been done in the world before," she said. "Galloping consumption is supposed to be an incurable disease. If you go to a doctor he will tell you there is no cure. There is going to be a lot of fuss made about this soon when the news is officially announced."

Mrs. Gould is the vice-chairman of the London County Council cleverly worked in.

The great mosque of Mohammed Aly, which forms such an important feature in the panorama of Cairo, is still more important as an historical landmark, for it illustrates the emancipation of Egypt from the Turkish yoke, reduced by the great Albanian soldier to the mere payment of a tribute. It also marks the beginning of the dynasty to which Egypt owes her present wise, generous, and enlightened Sovereign. (I. R. I. B.)

High Wood Hospital for tuberculosis children at Brentster. She told a "Manchester Guardian" reporter in an interview last night that two boys of about 14 had been completely cured of "galloping consumption" by a new treatment with which the hospital is experimenting. "Galloping consumption," she explained, had been regarded as incurable because the bacillus, instead of attacking a particular organ, is at large in the bloodstream. An injection of salts of gold into the bloodstream killed the germ and checked the course of the disease. One of these boys, who had been in an advanced stage of the disease, was now back at school after some months' treatment, and was even able to take part in school sports. So far as was known the cure was permanent.

A good deal of research was still needed, she went on, before the scope and effectiveness of this cure were fully known. It was not known, for instance, whether it was an effective for old people as for young, or in how many cases it would be effective. "The important thing is, however," she said, "that a cure has been found for a form of consumption that was thought to be incurable."

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued from Page 3.)

of the High Court. There had been as yet no cross-examination, no defence. Counsel had reserved both. The only clue to what might have happened in the room had been provided by Hughes himself in a statement not under oath. He had declared that when he began to question Ba Chit the servant seemed to lose his nerve and lay on the floor shrieking. The questioning was continued, and he flung himself from the window.

I was, however, not concerned at that time to discover in detail what had happened in the room, but to decide whether there was any, even the smallest, probability of a conviction in the Sessions Court.

On the face of it Ma Kywe's story was not inherently improbable. If one were walking down a street and observed a crowd of people looking up at a window, from which issued the sound of blows and cries for help, if these sounds continued and were followed after some time by the spectacle of a body falling from the window, one might legitimately conclude that there had been foul play. But an important difference existed in the present case. The house was occupied by a number of Englishmen, who admittedly had no part in the affair, whatever its nature, and they had heard nothing. Moreover, the servants who alleged that they had heard beating and cries had not called the attention of their masters to what was happening. I con-

cluded that if there were cries they were not caused by beating, the sounds of which had either been imagined by the servants or invented by them. The medical evidence supported this view. That left me with cries and a fall, and no evidence.

On 13 December I summed up in that sense, and, after discharging the two Englishmen, added: 'Whatever may have happened in Mr. Hughes's room, it was not murder. Mr. Hughes maltreated Ba Chit or not; what were the circumstances of that maltreatment, if any; why Ba Chit threw himself from the window; what may be the connection between that desperate act and the treatment he received; what criminal liability must be borne by Mr. Hughes—all these are questions to be resolved in the police prosecution now pending against him.'

My ruling was calmly received by the monks and ill-favoured women. It took me half an hour to deliver, and as it was in English and the monks did not understand that language, they were no more informed of my reasons at the end than at the beginning of it. But they understood enough to know that the order was one of discharge, and it may be that the care with which I had tried the case reassured them or that they themselves, having heard the evidence, recognized its weakness, for there was no expression of anger or disappointment on their harsh faces as they departed, nor after

they had obtained a translation of my orders was anything more heard of the murder story.

Next morning my order appeared verbatim in the newspapers and was eagerly read by all the Europeans. When I dropped into the Pegu Club that evening I was received with acclamation. The bar was crowded with officials and the managers of the big firms, and I was soon the centre of a group, which congratulated me on the way in which I had saved two Englishmen from a wrongful accusation. The wording of my judgment and the clear manner in which I had put the case for the prosecution and then destroyed it by ridicule was warmly applauded.

For a time I basked in this sunshine and accepted the drinks which were lavishly offered, but when I heard them declare that Hughes was a wholly innocent man I became uneasy. The police prosecution was still pending and I was not yet sure what he had done. That he had done something seemed probable, for otherwise there would not have been such feeling against him. The Burmese servant class was noted for the easy terms on which it lived with its masters. I felt that there was still much to come out and began to find congratulations, which pinned me down to a point of view, very embarrassing.

That night I went to some entertainment in the Jubilee Hall, a building by the old race-course, where balls and concerts were given. When it was over and I was getting into my car, which was parked outside the railings, I noticed that the car next to mine contained Mr. Booth Gravelly, the Commissioner of Pegu. When he saw me, he remarked: 'Well done, Collis. Keep it up in the other case'.

5 THE CHARGE OF TORTURE

On Monday the police case began. Had Hughes tortured his servant to compel him to restore the stolen links? To answer that question I should have to find out in detail what had happened in the room.

It soon appeared that there were only two people who could give any information on that point. These were the two persons who were with Hughes at the time, namely Sam, the butler, and Mitchell. Neither of these men were independent witnesses, particularly Mitchell, who had been the co-accused in the murder charge, but as there was nobody else I was obliged to found my view upon their statements, which, in point of fact, supplied a coherent narrative not inconsistent with the rest of the evidence.

What they said came to this: Ba Chit was a temperamental youth, who had fallen into the opium habit. When he reached Hughes's sitting-room he knew that his thefts had been proved, for Sam had retrieved his master's clothes from the pawnshops by means of the tickets found in his room. After the clothes had been checked in his presence, he was asked about the links. Where were they? They must be produced or the police would be summoned. Hughes did not know Burmese, but with the help of Mitchell, who had come in, Ba Chit was urged to answer the question—'Where are the links?'

He would not answer. Perhaps he could not answer, if the links had been melted down. The two Englishmen seated themselves in chairs with their backs to the window. Ba Chit stood in front of them. 'Where are the links? Go and get the links!' 'It will be the worse for you if you do not get them!'

Ba Chit could not circumvent the point by pretending not to understand, for they were now addressing him in Burmese. 'Get the links! Go on, you shall get

them!'

This pressure continued for half an hour, when he suddenly collapsed on the ground. 'Get up, it's no good your pretending; get up at once!' Hughes, much irritated by what he thought was a further attempt at evasion, leant forward and boxed his servant's ears.

Ba Chit got up, his nerve completely gone. He began to wail and ask for pardon and to blubber. 'It is no use going on like that! Shut up! We want the links! Now go and get them!' They pressed him in this way without intermission for another half-hour.

'It seemed the only thing to do,' explained Mitchell. 'We thought he was evading us, holding out, refusing to give the links.'

'But he had asked pardon,' I interposed.

'Yes, but we wanted the links.'

'As he admitted his guilt, why did you not hand him over to the police and let them get the links?'

'We thought that we were more likely to be successful than they.'

Ba Chit by this time was looking ghastly. He fell to the floor again and began screaming hysterically. Hughes again leant forward from his chair and boxed his ears, shouting, 'Get up, I tell you! You can't fool us with that!'

Ba Chit lay there moaning, grovelling, begging for mercy.

'Where are the links? Go and get the links!'

He suddenly stood up and turned into the bedroom. The two Englishmen congratulated themselves. He was going at last to get the links. But he emerged again from bedroom, crouched past them, and flung himself out of the window.

Such was the account given by Mitchell, and it struck me as close to the literal truth. The two youths had had to do with a neurotic. They had failed to realize his condition, and by persisting in their questions and demands had driven him to suicide. There had been no beating beyond a couple of boxes on the ear given to induce him to take a hold of himself. No hurt within the meaning of the law had been inflicted to force him to restore property. The hurt which had been inflicted was not of a material kind. Nor had there been criminal intention. Hughes was innocent of the charge.

The arguments of counsel took place on the Tuesday. The Public Prosecutor had little to say. He was aware that the charge could not stand, but pointed out that under the Code it was not permissible, strictly speaking, for a master to box his servant's ears. Hughes had committed that technical offence and he could be charged therewith at the discretion of the court.

As the speech of the Public Prosecutor talled off, Mr. McDonnell rose with a well-calculated air of indulgence on his face. 'May I please your Worship, he began. 'I am delighted to perceive that the case against my client, which began with all the rigor of a murder charge, and which developed thereafter into a charge of torture, an offence of sufficient seriousness, for it is punishable with seven years' rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine, has wilted away under the rays of truth until now we are concerned only with a box on the ears.'

After a pause to allow the subdued merriment which greeted this effective opening to die away, learned counsel proceeded to speak of his young client's difficulties. We all knew what a bad servant was like. While happily in Burma it was the rule for masters and servants to live together with mutual esteem, there were occasionally exceptions. His client with only a short experi-

(Continued On Page 55)



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SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 54)

ence of the country had, he feared, been unwise in his choice of Ba Chit as a valet. But how was a young man, fresh from the healthy atmosphere of an English home, to know the way to cope with an Oriental drug addict? When questioned about the property he had stolen Ba Chit had behaved like a lunatic. What more natural than that, disgusted at such an unmanly spectacle, his client should have boxed his ears in an effort to get him to pull himself together? Surely one was entitled to exercise a certain amount of control over one's servants, and if that control was reasonable how could any one, particularly a young gentleman not long from a public school, be supposed to foresee that the servant would jump out of the window?

When Mr. McDonnell sat down, so persuasive had been his manner that my first impulse was to discharge Hughes without further ado. Had I done so it would have saved a great deal of trouble. In a short order I could have shown that the prosecution launched against him at the instance of the Governor had no substance and, without further remark, have directed his release. There was every inducement to take that course. The unpopularity of the prosecution with the mercantile community and their friends has been mentioned, and though the Burmans had been greatly pleased by Sir Charles's initiative Burmese opinion was of small practical account at that date and was, in any case, largely satisfied by a very full trial lasting a fortnight.

But though, as I say, inclined to be rid of the affair, I had the uncomfortable feeling that to close the case without an attempt to show it in a wider light would be to decline to use the authority entrusted to me as District Magistrate of Rangoon. As long as I was District Magistrate my duty was, so I conceived, to express myself freely on the facts before me. If the District Magistrate did not say what he thought, the Government and the people of Rangoon were defrauded. They had created and were paying for an appointment the incumbent of which was supposed to uphold British justice in its widest sense. If he declined the responsibility of speaking his mind he would be no better than a subordinate at half his salary. To explain the case fully involved accounting for the Burman's indignation. A colourless discharge would suggest that I did not understand that indignation or wrote it down wholly to error or prejudice.

But I did understand the Burmese indignation and was inclined to think that it must be shared in part by some Englishmen. It was impossible to blink the fact that after an interview with his master a servant had committed suicide. There were reasons—the man was neurotic, his nerves had been frayed by drug-taking, though there was no evidence to prove him a regular drug addict; and he knew that he was a thief. But why had his cross-examination been so prolonged? Why, when it should have been clear that he was in no state to answer questions, was he still questioned? And was the recovery of a pair of sleeve-links so urgent a matter that it justified such pressure? The answer to these questions appeared to be that Mr. Hughes did not know what he was doing, and that he did not know what he was doing because he had insufficient feeling for his servant, who was a Burman. Had his servant been English something might have prompted him to stop his questions before the catastrophe. The sentiment that one man has for another of his own race would have told him when he was going too

far. That no hint of the kind reached his intelligence suggested to me that he did not feel himself to stand in a human relation to Ba Chit. The fault was certainly not his alone; the society in which he lived was at least partly responsible.

That he did not see his servant as a fellow-being was further shown by his insensibility in the face of death and the bereavement wrought by death. Irritation and anger may cause a man to lose his sensibility, but in general the sight of death will bring him again to a more pitiful mood. Had Hughes's servant been English, when he leant over the crumpled body and saw the young wife's anguish instinct would surely have prevented him refusing her claim for her husband's wages. But, as it was, the wife was just a Burmese girl, asking for money to which she had no right. His heart was not touched. And this was, at any rate partly, the reason why the Burmese thought him a murderer—because he seemed to them callous, as only a murderer could be callous.

These reflections passed through my mind and counteracted Mr. McDonnell's indulgent argument. I told him that orders were reserved and the case adjourned until Friday the 20th.

During the two days at my disposal I wrote the judgment, which ran to five thousand words. I felt obliged to make an exhaustive analysis of the evidence so as to banish for ever from the minds of Burmese critics the suspicion that Hughes had committed a criminal offence. When I had made that clear beyond question, and had discharged him, I added something of the opinions which I have expressed above.

On the Friday morning the judgment was duly delivered, and on the Saturday it was given in the morning newspapers, in which it occupied four columns and a half. That afternoon Sir Charles Innes was leaving Rangoon for a tour in Upper Burma, and, as usual, senior officials went to the station to see him off. When I arrived on the platform I saw Mr. Lloyd, (now Sir Idwal Lloyd) the Chief Secretary, in conversation with Mr. Booth Gravelly. I went up to them and something was said immediately about the case.

'What did you think of the judgment?' I asked the Chief Secretary.

It was, I saw at once, a stupid question. He was clearly put out. 'You made too much of it all,' he said. 'In your place I should have fined Hughes five rupees and left out all the lecture you gave him.'

'Fined him for boxing his servant's ears? But that would have reduced the case to an absurdity, while there was really something in it,' I urged.

Mr. Lloyd looked meaningfully at Mr. Booth Gravelly.

At this moment Sir Charles was seen approaching. He shook hands with us and said to me:

'You must be feeling tired, and glad your case is over.'

Then he observed generally: 'What the Burmans objected to was the idea that we don't treat servants here in the same way as we do at home.'

Considering that Sir Charles had not handled the papers and was an extremely busy man it was remarkable how he penetrated straight to the point. I thought that Mr. Lloyd looked slightly discomposed. However, the subject was changed; Sir Charles gave a few parting instructions and entered his coach.

When the train had gone Swami Shayamananda, the head of a Hindu mission and hostel in

the town, who had been within earshot, came up to me and said simply:

'The Governor is a gentleman.' I left the station feeling that I had by no means heard the last of the Hughes case. From the attitude of the two high officials I had spoken to on the platform it was clear that my judgment had offended some people. I believed that what I had said was true and proper to the occasion, and I had been simple enough to think that the ordinary man must agree with me. But I now began to see that I was mistaken.

That evening I went to the Pegu Club and sat down at one of the little tables in the bar. It was a Saturday, exactly a week since I had been there after the end of the murder trial, but there was a marked difference in the atmosphere. Several of the leading merchants were having drinks and they looked across at me with little friendliness. I observed Mr. McDonnell in conference with them. However, members of my own service came and spoke to me. From the moment I had entered there was only one topic of conversation. Each member was trying to get the rest to listen while he told them what he would have done had he been in my place. Some of my friends were defending my action. There was one little fellow, senior to me in the service, whose views were inclined to be old-fashioned and stiff, but he said to me: 'When I read your judgment for the first time I thought you were wrong to have blamed Hughes in any way, and then I remembered your phrase—"what was the value of sleeve-links beside a man's life?"—and I saw you were right.'

Others, however, did not take this human view. My judgment appeared to them damaging to white prestige; it sounded like an admission that the English attitude to the native inhabitants was sometimes as it had been described by the inhabitants themselves.

'We ought to be very careful not to admit anything like that these days,' said a rice miller. 'I am not saying that everything Hughes did was wise, I can even see why it might have been worth his while to have been more liberal to the woman. But all that is beside the point. It was not necessary for Collis to draw attention to such shortcomings. His criticisms are bound to involve us

all in a general unpopularity at a time when it is essential we should preserve appearances.'

'I'm afraid I can't agree with that argument,' said a friend of mine. 'Collis's judgment can be taken as the English view. Supposing he had not said what he did the Burmese would have felt we were all against them. As things are, I wouldn't mind betting, if you keep your mouth shut, you'll be more popular with your workmen than you were before.'

'I daresay,' retorted the miller, 'but that means throwing over a white man.'

'You can't have it every way,' replied the other. 'You say it's bad for you to be embroiled with the Burmese, but you seem to be heading straight for it.'

'I'm not going to let down a white man,' said the miller sullenly.

'But that's exactly what you are doing, letting down all the white men.'

'I don't know what you mean. We must all stand together.'

'Against the Burmese?' 'You know quite well I don't mean that.'

I forget the miller's name; the other speaker was the Civilian, Philip Fogarty.

But it was evident that the miller's way of thinking held the floor. I reflected with uneasiness that if this was the majority view in the Pegu Club, which was chiefly official, the Gymkhana and Boat Clubs, both mercantile strongholds, were sure to be solidly against me.

In the face of this opposition, I began to feel less sure of what I had done. Was, I, perhaps, wrong? Had I been tactless, said too much, been too severe? Was Mr. McDonnell right and should I have given Hughes no more than an indulgent rap over the knuckles and told him to study the Burmese temperament? It was hard to say. To judge an action one required the long view of time; to be sure whether a thing of that sort was well done was as difficult as to judge correctly about a contemporary work of art. When the action is your own certainty in such a matter is perhaps impossible on the intellectual plane.

My confidence undermined by these reflections I could no longer bear the unpleasantness which surrounded me, and, saying good-

(Continued On Page 51)

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He was smoking a cigarette—but kept placing the lighted end in his mouth. A passer-by watched him for a few minutes, and then couldn't stand it any longer.

"Hey, you!" he shouted. "What's the idea of putting a lighted cigarette in your mouth?"

The other shrugged.

"It's the best I can do," he sighed. "I can't afford a cigar."

* * *

It was Sunday afternoon when suddenly the silence was shattered by the sound of an uproar from the kitchen. Voice were raised high in indignation; there were loud and violent arguments and much bumping and banging about.

The mistress of the house hurried down to investigate and reached the kitchen just as the angry voices reached a deafening crescendo of sound.

"What on earth is all this shouting about?" she demanded.

"If you please, mum," replied the hot-eyed and panting housemaid, "me and cook's not speakin'."

* * *

A visitor to one of the Southern American States stopped at the gateway of an old mansion to inquire of a Negro servant, "Mammy, who lives in this beautiful home?"

"Kunul Robertson live heah," replied Mammy.

"Colonel in the army?"

"He ain't kunul in no army," replied the servant; "he's just a natural born kunul."

* * *

It was the eve of their wedding, and she was looking rather sad.

"What's troubling you, dear?" the prospective bridegroom asked.

"Why, John," she sighed, "I'm wondering where we are going to live after the honeymoon!"

"Gosh—is that all?" he replied.

"Pooh! that's nothing. What's bothering me is—how am I going to pay the minister!"

* * *

Two men were working on a building high above a busy street when the clanging of a bell suddenly rent the air.

"Ambulance," observed one.

"Lurmy, that's quick work!" replied his mate. "I only dropped my hammer three minutes ago."

* * *

The boys had been set to write a composition, and after they had started the teacher walked round the class. She found one boy writing surreptitiously.

"Blow, blow, draw, blow," she read.

"Whatever's this?" she demanded.

"My mouth-organ music, miss," confessed the youngster.

* * *

"I admire Dr. Young immensely," said Mrs. Binks. "He is so persevering in the face of difficulties that he always reminds me of patience sitting on a monument."

"Yes," replied her husband, "but what I'm becoming rather alarmed about is the number of monuments sitting on his patients."

* * *

A grocer's lad was ascending a staircase with his arms full of packages.

"Boy," said the housewife, somewhat sharply, "are your feet clean?"

"Yes'm," replied the boy. "It's only my boots that's dirty."

* * *

Weird and peculiar noises were issuing from the bathroom.

"Darling," called the wife, "you promised you wouldn't sing in your bath any more."

"But I'm not, my dear," came the voice from inside. "It's the cat trying to get out."

Two workmen were cleaning the paint off the top of a high building with the aid of a blow-lamp.

The foreman, from the ground, called out to one of the men, who turned to hear what was being said. At the same time he accidentally directed the flame of the blow-lamp on to the ear of his mate.

The mate said nothing for a minute or two. Then he remarked, casually:—

"Bill, someone ain't 'arf talkin' abart me!"

Two small boys marched into the dining-room where their parents were entertaining friends. Neither child had a stitch of clothes on. The parents were horror-struck. But the guests, being very polite, pretended not to notice the children. They went on talking while the boys paraded round the room and departed.

At the first chance the furious father slipped away and dashed up to the nursery. Before he could speak, the elder boy burst out with:—

"Daddy, isn't it wonderful? John and I covered ourselves all over with mummy's vanishing cream, and when we went into the dining-room just now nobody could see us!"

A litigious man was forced to leave on a long journey before the conclusion of a suit he had brought against a neighbour. He left instructions with his counsel that the verdict should be sent him by wire.

Two days later he received this telegram: "Right has triumphed."

At once he wired back, "Appeal immediately."

* * *

The professor was in the habit of allowing his dog to sit on a chair beside him at meal time. One evening he was out to dinner. The woman sitting next to him, wishing to attract his attention, touched his sleeve.

Absent-mindedly the professor picked up a bone from his plate and, without turning his head, held it out to her and said: "Oh, don't worry so. Take this on the mat and eat it."

* * *

Murphy's landlady said: "Pat, I'm afraid I shall have to charge another two shillings. You're such a big eater."

"For heaven's sake don't do that!" said Murphy. "I'm killin' myself already tryin' to eat what I'm payin' for now."

During military operations in a theatre we must not name one side captured the other's general. An envoy was sent to negotiate his exchange.

"We will give you four colonels for him," said the envoy.

The offer was declined.

"Eight majors?"

"No!"

"What then?"

"We have given the matter most careful consideration, and the least we can accept is two dozen tins of condensed milk."

* * *

A burglar, who had entered a poor minister's house at midnight, was disturbed by the awakening of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his weapon, he said:

"If you stir, you are a dead man. I'm hunting for your money."

"Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."

* * *

"John, dear," said Mrs. Brown, "such an odd thing happened today. The clock fell off the wall, and if it had fallen a moment sooner, it would have hit mother."

"I always said that clock was slow."

Our Humorist At Large



"That's LOVERLY, Bert. Now a little to the right."



"Gosh, I am fed up with it! Here, take the wheel and drive yourself."



Father (to suitor) "And don't bother shutting the gate after you!"



OUR FOOTBALL CLUB.
"I can't play with the team for the present—my Father has disqualified me for breaking windows."



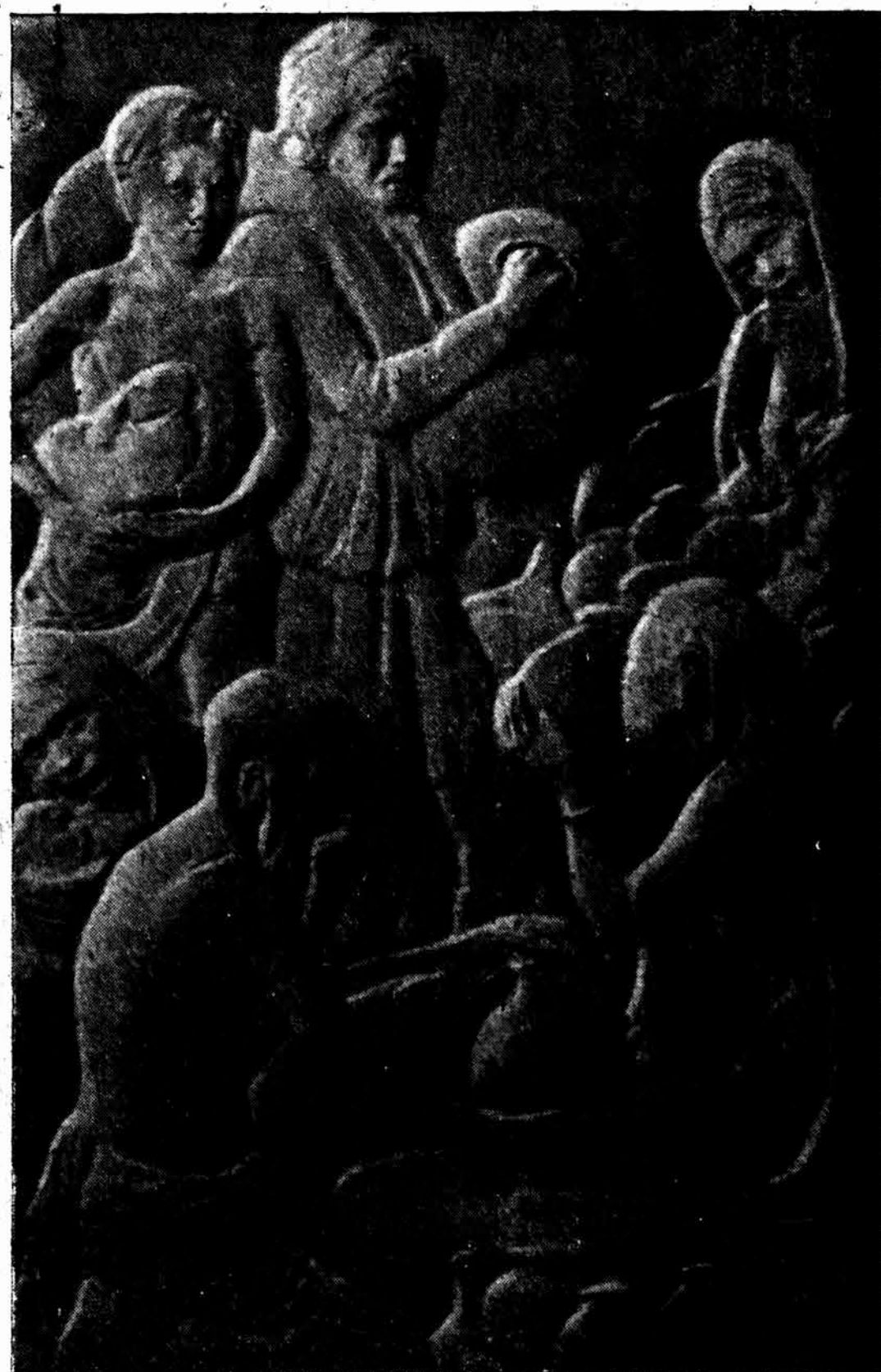
"The fire was not as serious as we thought at first, but if ever I have another fire I shall of course come to you."



"How did your husband get the official invitation to visit the gaol, dearie?"
"The judge gave it to him."



"PARTNERS"—by Mithani.



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(Left to right):—The passing away of Buddha, showing a statue, 46 ft. in length, in reclining position, with his disciple Ananda (standing), watching by the bed-side; ruins of the Brazen Palace at Anuradhapura; elephants enjoying their bath near Kandy.



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